

WM. A. OGDEN.





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# VOCAL WREATH.

A Book of Instruction

FOR-

SINGING CLASSES, CONVENTIONS, ACADEMIES AND MUSICAL ASSEMBLIES.

EDITED BY



Author of "Josiah," an Oratorio, "Anthem Choir," "Royal Anthems," "Way of Life," and various other popular Musical Works.

### CPREFACE.

In the preparation of this work, I have used only such material as I am assured, from a large experience as a teacher of music in the field, will prove of value.

The rudimental teacher will find a large store of useful exercises for his especial work, and the conventionist will not go astray for excellent matter both for drill and concert.

I desire the name and address of all singing class teachers, into whose hands this volume may fall.

Address, care of Publisher, or Toledo, O.

Respectfully, your co-laborer,

W. A. OGDEN.

COPTRIGHT, 1883, BY WM. A. OGDEN.

## THEORY OF MUSIC.

the Editor has confined his work to an explanation of the signs, leaving the teacher

Note.—Eve free to pursue hi	ry Teacher s own plan	of Music has a of introduction	theoretical p	lan of his own	n, and hence
		SECTIO	N 1.		
A Musical	Sound, is	called a Ton	E.		
		SECTIO	N 2.		
Duration of	f Tone, is	called LENGT			
		SECTIO	N 3.		
<b>H</b> ighness a	and Lowne	ss of Tone, is	called Prrc	н.	
		SECTIO	N 4.		
Loudness of	and Softne	ss of Tone, is	called Forc	R.	
	·	SECTIO	N 5.		
Character (	of Tone, is	called QUAL	ITY.		
		SECTIO	N 6.		
Length is i	indicated	by Notes.	_, .,		
		EXAMP	LE I.		
Whole,	Half,	Quarter,	Еіснтн,	SIXTEENT	н, &с.
	1	· 1	h =	<b>b</b>	&c.
0	0	<b>J</b>	- d	<b>,</b>	æc.
		SECTIO	N 7.		
Silence is i	ndicated 1	by Rests.			
		EXAMPI	E II.		
Whole,	HALF,	QUARTER,	Еіснтн,	SIXTEENTI	н, &с.
_	-	×	7	7,	&c.
**		SECTIO	N 8.	,	
ADDITION	LENGT	rн is indicate	d by a Tu	E. thus:	which

binds the notes to represent but one tone; also by a Dor (.), which represents half the value of the note after which it is placed.

#### SECTION 9.

PITCH OF TONE is indicated by the staff, which consists of five lines and four spaces, thus:

### EXAMPLE III. THE STAFF. Lines. Spaces.

#### SECTION 10.

ADDITIONAL PITCHES are indicated by short lines above or below the Staff, thus:

#### EXAMPLE IV.

2nd Line above. -1st Line above. -Fifth Line. Fourth Space. Fourth Line. Third Space. Third Line. Second Space. Second Line. First Space. First Line. 1st Line below. — 2nd Line below. —

#### SECTION 11.

The lines and spaces of the staff are called Degrees.

EXAMPLE V.

#### SECTION 12.

THE STAFF is made to express absolute pitch, by characters called Clefs, which are named, EXAMPLE VI.

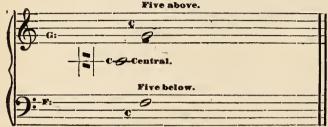
EXAMPLE VII.

C CLEF. F CLEF. G CLEF.

SECTION 13.

EXAMPLE VIII.

(CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL).



#### EXAMPLE IX.



Note.—The Clefs, being simply the ancient way of making the letters C, G, and F, are so placed on the Staff as to represent the pitches called by those names. Moreover, they show the respective distances, the three scales bearing those letter names are situated from each other. See Staff for Church and Sunday School Music.

#### SECTION 14.

THE C CLEF is used for the Tenor part, THE G CLEF for the Soprano and Alto parts, THE F CLEF for the Bass part. When but two Staffs are used, the Bass and Tenor parts are printed in the lower, and the Soprano and Alto parts in the upper Staff.

#### SECTION 15.

Equal portions of time are called Measures, thus: count-one, two; one, two; one, two, &c., giving each count a second of duration.

#### SECTION 16.

MEASURES (written) are shown by Bars perpendicularly across the Staff, thus:

#### EXAMPLE X.

	В	ar. I	Bar.	Bar.	Double Ba	H.
_	Measure.	Measure.	Measure.	Me	asure.	
_						
		·				

#### SECTION 17.

THE CLOSE is shown by a Double Bar.

#### SECTION 18.

The proper movement in music is maintained by regular motions of the hand, called Beating Time, or regular counts, called Counting Time.

#### EXAMPLE XI.

Taking a Half Note for a Count or Brat.

Beating.—Down Up Down Up Down Up.
Counting.—One Two One Two One Two One Two.
Singing.— La La La La La La La La.
or. Men of God go take your sta-tions.

NOTE. -THE FRACTION in modern music is always found to succeed the Cles.

#### SECTION 19.

THE NUMERATOR in the fraction indicates the number of beats in a measure, thus: 2, two beats, | Down, Up. | 3, three beats, | Down, Left, Up. | 4, four beats. | Down, Left, Right Up. | 6, six beats, | Down, Down, Left, Right, Up, Up. | or | Down - - Up - - |

#### SECTION 20.

THE DENOMINATOR shows the kind of note used to a beat, thus:

2, a half note (), 4, a quarter note (), 8, an eighth note. (),

4.

#### EXAMPLE XII.



Beating.—Down, up. Down, up. Down, up. Down, up. Singing.— La, la. La, la. La, la. La, la.

#### SECTION 21.

THE SLUR is a curved line connecting two notes on different degrees of the Staff, to one syllable of words.

#### SECTION 22.

A BAR ACROSS the Stems of notes is also a Slur, but it has the additional office of changing their value, thus: two quarters ( ) become two eighths ( ) by one bar, two sixteenths ( ) by two bars, &c.

#### SECTION 23.

A Measure having two beats is called Double Measure; better called Two Pulse Measure.

#### SECTION 24.

A Measure having three beats is called Triple Measure; better called Three Pulse Measure.

#### SECTION 25.

A Measure having four beats is called Quadruple Measure; better called Four Pulse Measure.

#### SECTION 26.

A Measure having six beats is called Compound Double Measure; better called Six Pulse Measure.

#### SECTION 27.

A Measure having nine beats is called Compound Triple Measure; better called NINE PULSE MEASURE.

#### SECTION 28.

A Measure having twelve beats is called Compound Quadruple Measure; better called Twelve Pulse Measure.

#### SECTION 29.

A succession of eight Tones, agreeable to the ear, taken in an ascending or descending order, form The Scale.

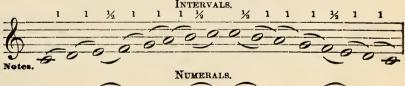
(An Interval is the distance from one note to another, reckoned upward by the degrees of the Staff.)

#### SECTION 30.

THE ITALIAN SYLLABLES, Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do, are given to the notes of the Scale in the ascending order, and by the reverse order in descending. The figure 1 means a step, ½ a half step.

#### EXAMPLE XIII.

MAJOR SCALE IN C .- G CLEF (Soprano and Alto).



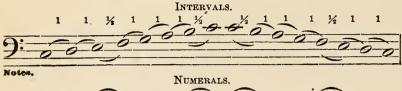
# 1 3 1 4 5 6 7 1 8 8 1 7 6 5 4 1 8 9 SYLLABLES.

Do Re Mi%Fa Sol La Si%Do Do%Si La Sol Fa%Mi Re Do.
LETTERS.

C D E F G A B C C B A G F E D

#### EXAMPLE XIV.

MAJOR SCALE IN C .- F CLEF (Bass.)



6 7 1/2 8 SYLLABLES.

Mi ½ Fa Sol La Si ½ Do Do ½ Si La Sol Fa ½ Mi Re Do. LETTERS.

E ½ F G A B ½ C C ½ B A G F ½ E D C.

#### EXAMPLE XV.

SCALE IN A MINOR, RELATIVE TO C MAJOR.



#### EXAMPLE XVI.

SCALE IN A MINOR, RELATIVE TO C MAJOR.



THE HOLD, thus: ^, indicates the duration of a tone beyond its representation. SECTION 32.

THE REPEAT, thus: indicates that the preceding strain must be repeated.

#### SECTION 33.

D. C. (DA CAPO), indicates a return to the beginning.

#### SECTION 34.

D. S. (DAL SEGNO), indicates a return to some internal point, marked thus: 5. SECTION 35.

AL FINE, or FINE, indicates the end.

#### SECTION 36.

This sign, [ , used above the Staff, indicates THE FIRST ENDING. SECTION 37.

This sign, , used above the Staff, indicates THE SECOND ENDING. SECTION 38.

ACCENT is a regular recurring stress of voice given to certain parts of a measure.

#### SECTION 39.

SYNCOPATION is changing the accent to another place in the measure.

#### SECTION 40.

A note representing one beat is called a BEAT NOTE.

#### SECTION 41.

Two notes of the same kind representing one beat are called COUPLET.

#### SECTION 42.

Three notes of the same kind representing one beat are called TRIPLET.

#### SECTION 43.

A Sharp, thus: (#), is a sign of Elevation.

#### SECTION 44.

A Flat, thus: ( ), is a sign of Depression.

#### SECTION 45.

A Cancel, thus: ( # ), is a sign of Restoration.

#### SECTION 46.

Transposition is to place an example or exercise in a higher or lower position on the Staff, preserving its form.

#### SECTION 47.

Modulation is the changing of Key, during the progress of an exercise, by the use of flats, sharps, or cancels.

#### SECTION 48.

A sharp, flat, or cancel, used anywhere but by the Clef, is called an Accidental.

#### SECTION 49.

Sharps, flats, and cancels, used at the beginning of an exercise, by the Clef, to show the Key, are called *The Signature*.

#### SECTION 50.

Accidentals which affect a change of Key are called Chromatic Modulating Notes.

#### SECTION 51.

Accidentals which do not affect a change of Key are called Chromatic Passing Notes.

#### EXAMPLE XVII.

KINDS OF SCALES IN COMMON USE.

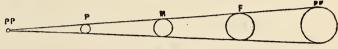


For further definitions and explanations see page 8.



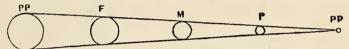
#### SECTION 52.

A tone which commences with a small degree of force, and increases to a higher degree of force, is called Crescendo.



#### SECTION 53.

A tone which commences with a high degree of force, and decreases to a low degree of force, is called DIMINUENDO.



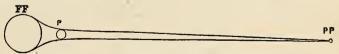
#### SECTION 54,

A tone which is the result of a union of Crescendo and Diminuendo, is called Swell.



#### SECTION 55.

A tone which is commenced with a high degree of force, and instantly diminished, and held with a low degree of force, is called Sforzando.



#### SECTION 56.

When tones are smoothly and closely connected, they are called LEGATO.

#### SECTION 57.

When tones are produced in a distinct manner, and are sustained through but one-fourth the time allotted to them, they are called STACCATO.

When tones are produced in a distinct manner, and are sustained through but one-half the time allotted to them, they are called Semi-Staccato.

The following table shows the names, abbreviations, and definitions of the different degrees of force The names are mostly taken from the Italian language, and are universally used as technical terms in music:

#### 

#### PRONUNCIATION OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

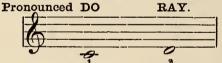
Accelerando—(A-tchel-e-ran-do); moving faster and faster.
Accento—(A-tchayn-to); accented.
Adagio—(A-dah-jo); slow.
Ad libitum or ad lib. At pleasure.
Allegro—(Al-lay-gro); a quick movement.
Allegretto—(Al-lay-gray-to); less quick than allegro.
Andante—(An-dan-te-no); quicker than andante.
A tempo—(Ah-tem-po); in time.
Bis (Bese); twice.
Cantabile—(Can-tah-bee-la); elegant, graceful.
Con—(Cone, long o); with.
Con spirito—(Spir-ito); with spirit.
Coda—An additional close of a composition.
Da Capo—(Da-cah-po, or D. C.); go to the beginning.

Dal Segno-(Dal-sane-yo, or D. S.); go to the sign. Dolce-(Dole-tchay); soft, sweet, delicate. Fine-(Fee-na); end. Finale—(Fee-nah-la); the final movement. Fugue—(G as in get); a flight, one part leading others imitating. Grave—(Grah-va); slow and solemn. Largo-A slow movement. Larghetto-(Lar-gate-o); not so slow as Largo. Legato-(La-gah-to); smooth and connected. Lento-(Layn-to); slow and gliding. Moderato-(Mod-a-rah-to); moderately. Obligato—(O-ble-gah-to) necessary, indispensable. Piu-(Pee-00); more. Piu mosso-(Pee-00-moso); more rapidly. \* In the pronunciation, the syllable which is italicized shows the accent.

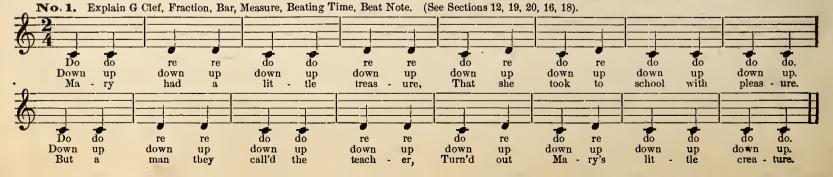
Presto—Quick.
Prestissimo.—Very quick.
Primo—(Pree-mo); first.
Pastorale—(Pas-to-rah-la); in a gentle style.
Recitative.—In speaking style.
Ritard—Slower and slower.
Solo—For one voice or instrument.
Soli—(So-lee); plural of solo.
Sostenuto—(Sos-te-noo-to); sustained.
Scherzo—(Skert-zo); in a playful manner.
Trio (Tree-o); for three parts.
Tutti—(Too-tee); altogether.
Vivace—(Ve-vah-tcha), quick and lively.
Voce di Petto—The chest voice.

#### EXERCISES ON THE FIRST TWO NOTES OF THE SCALE

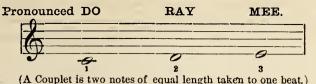
EXERCISE TO SUPPLY THE PLACE OF BLACKBOARD.



On which line is Do? Which number in the Scale is Do? Which number is Re? Where is it found?



#### EXERCISES ON THE FIRST THREE NOTES OF THE SCALE



No. 2. Explain Bar across the Stems, Couplet, Half Note. (See Tie 22).





Down up down up down up couplet couplet couplet couplet.

The Tones sung to Do, re, mi, in Nos. 1 and 2, must sound just as they do in the first four Measures in No. 3. After singing No. 3 try Nos.

1 and 2 again. Then simply look them over, and try to think how they sound.

#### EXERCISE ON THE FIRST FOUR NOTES OF THE SCALE.



In applying words to notes, sing a syllable to a note. The exceptions to this rule are the Slur, the Tie, the Bar across the stems. As many notes as are connected by these characters are used to one syllable.



Does No. 4 sound as if it is finished? A Section is but half as much as the ear demands. Two sections, or four phrases form a Period, which is entirely satisfactory to the ear.



#### EXERCISE ON THE FIRST FIVE NOTES OF THE SCALE.



NO. 6. Explain Repeat, 1st and 2nd Ending. (See Sections 32, 36, 37).



The shortest division of the Staff is into Measures, the next larger division is into Phrases, the next into Sections, the largest is into Periods. (See No. 5, on this page).

#### EXERCISE ON THE FIRST SIX NOTES OF THE SCALE.



Learn the note names of No. 7 by heart. Teacher will change the pitch and have the exercise sung in various Keys. I know of no better plan to learn the relative pitches than that of singing familiar music by note names.

FINE.

No. 7. Explain D. C. and Fine (pronounced Fee-nay). See Sections 33, 35.

Mi mi re do Soh. &c. mi re do re 2 3 2 3 2 &c. Down. Down down down down up





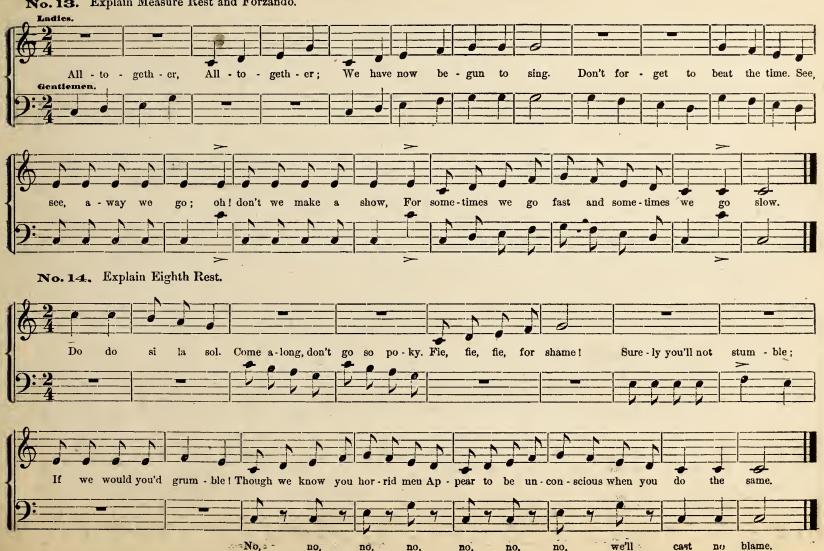
The C Clef represents a tone which has 264 vibrations to a second of time; the G Clef represents a tone which has 365; and the F Clef a tone which has 182. These clefs also represent the starting-place of the scales bearing their letter names.

blame.

cast

No. 13. Explain Measure Rest and Forzando.

No, = "



no,

no.

no,

no,

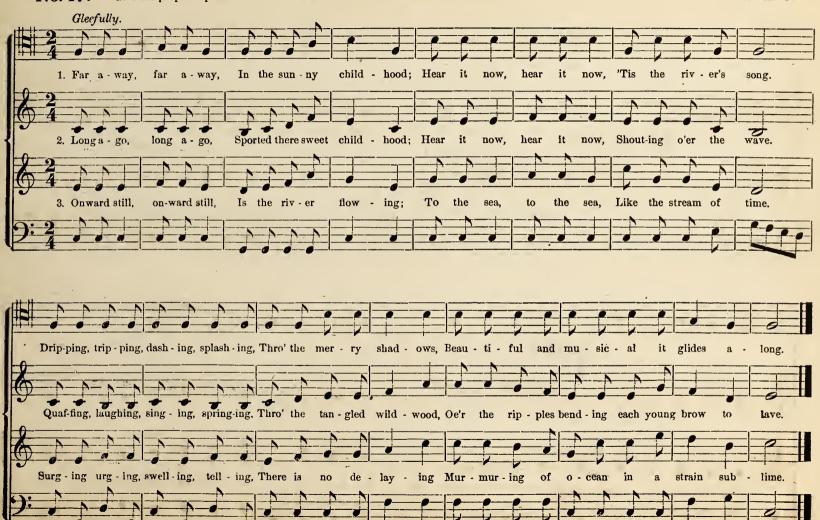
no,

no.



No. 17. Give the proper expression to the sentiment.







Explain Three Part Measure, Quarter Rest, Dot, p, pp, Rit. Tie and Slur. No. 19.







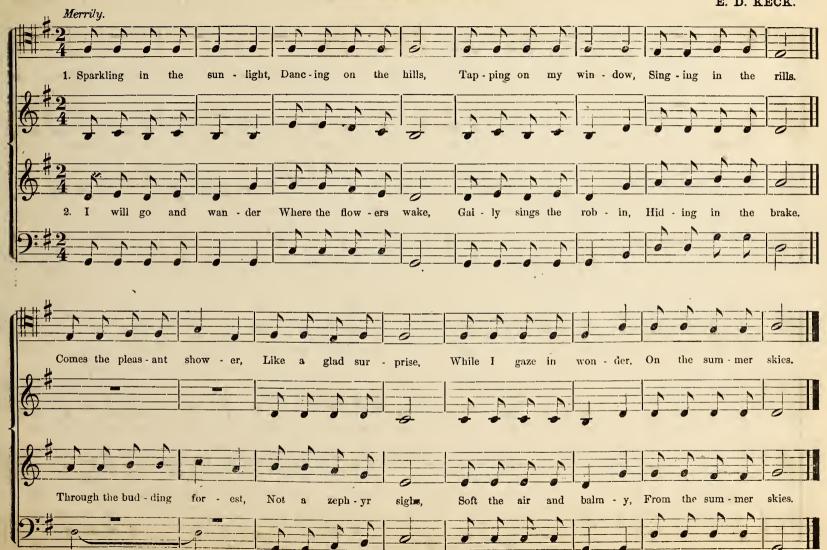


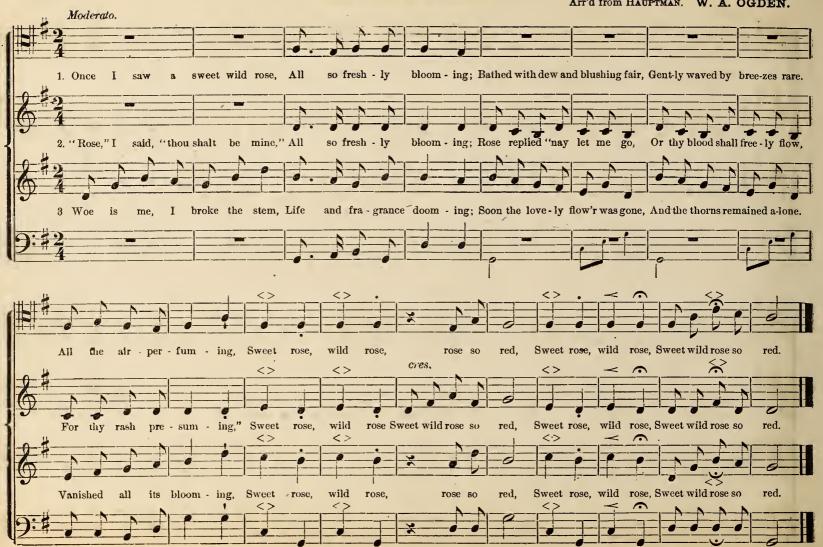




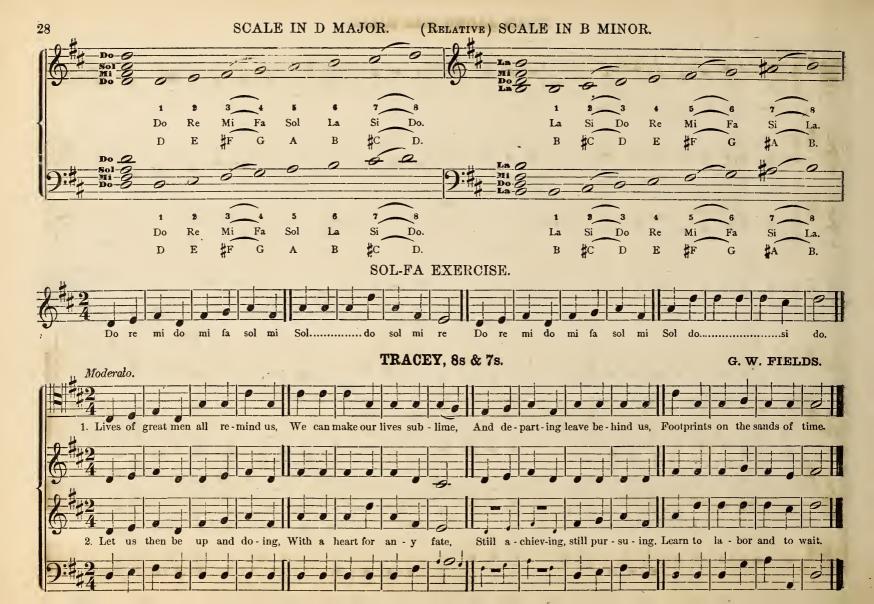


E. D. KECK.

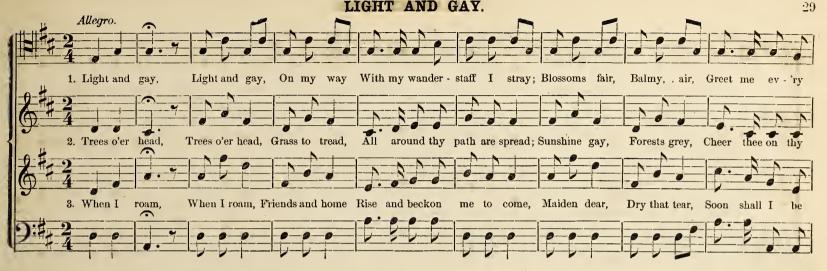


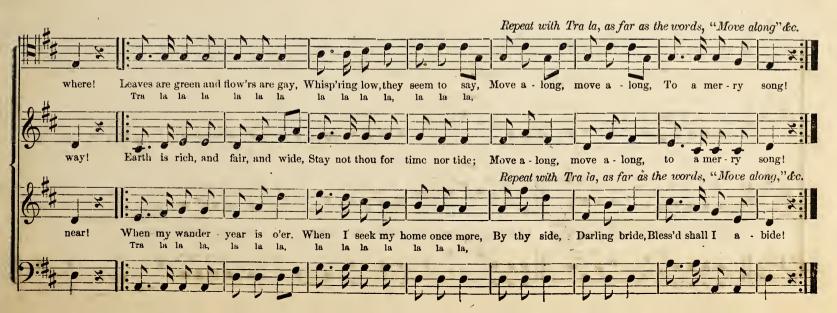




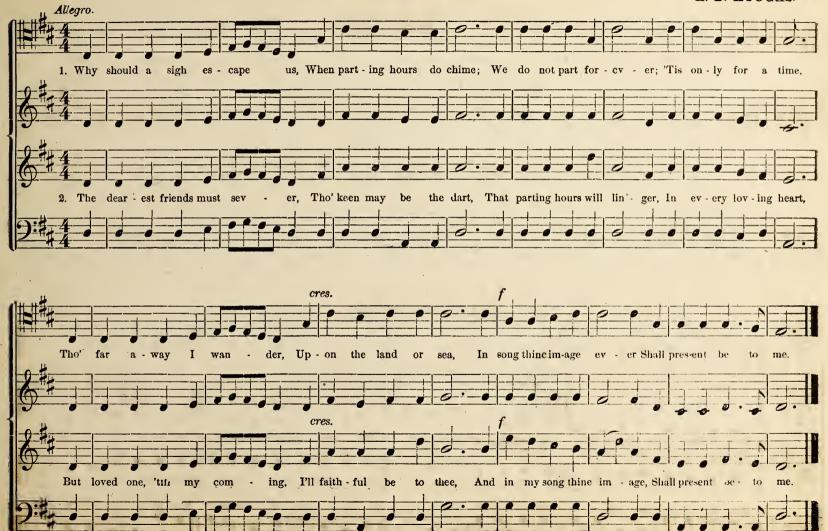


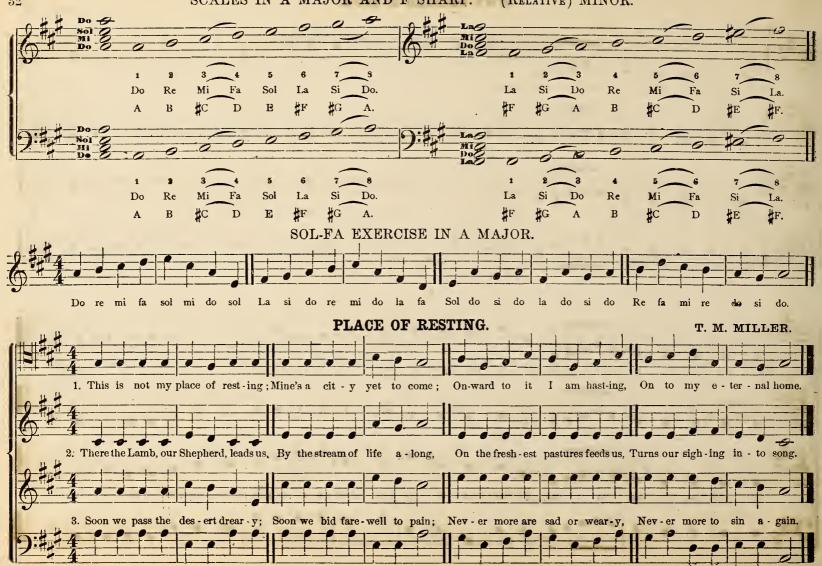
#### LIGHT AND GAY.



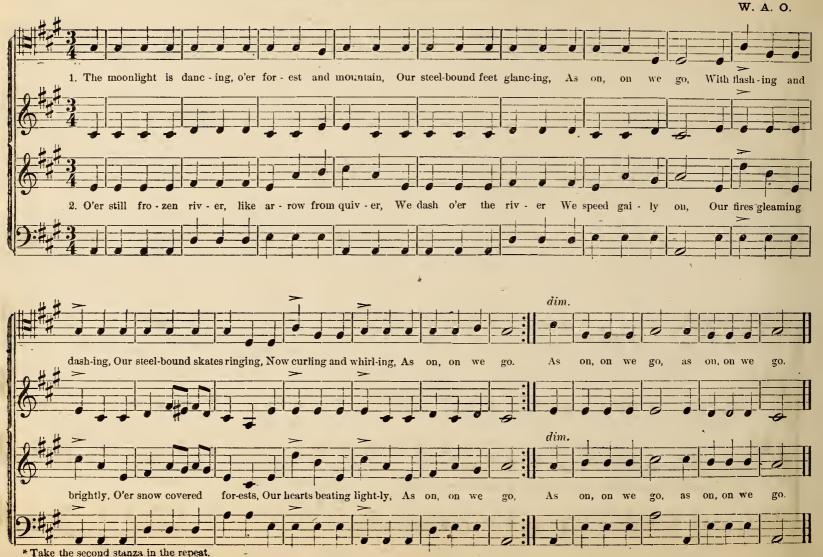


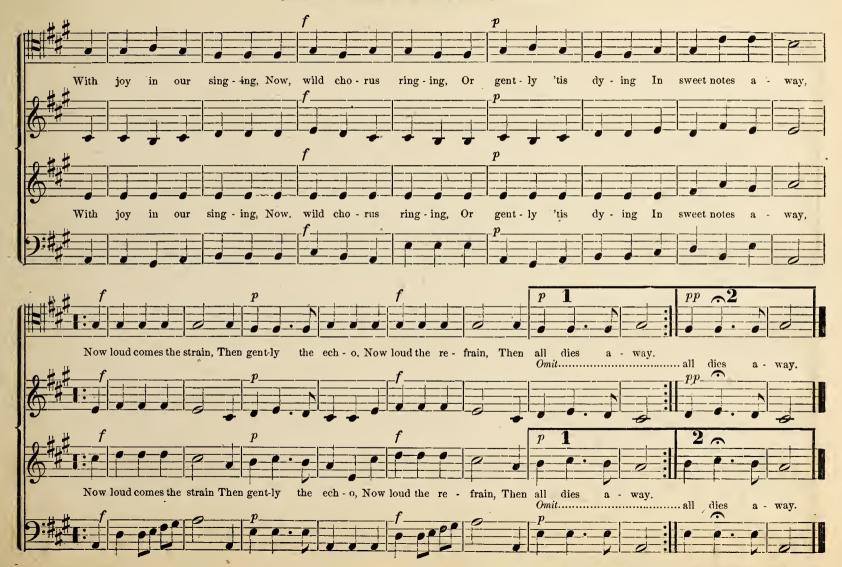






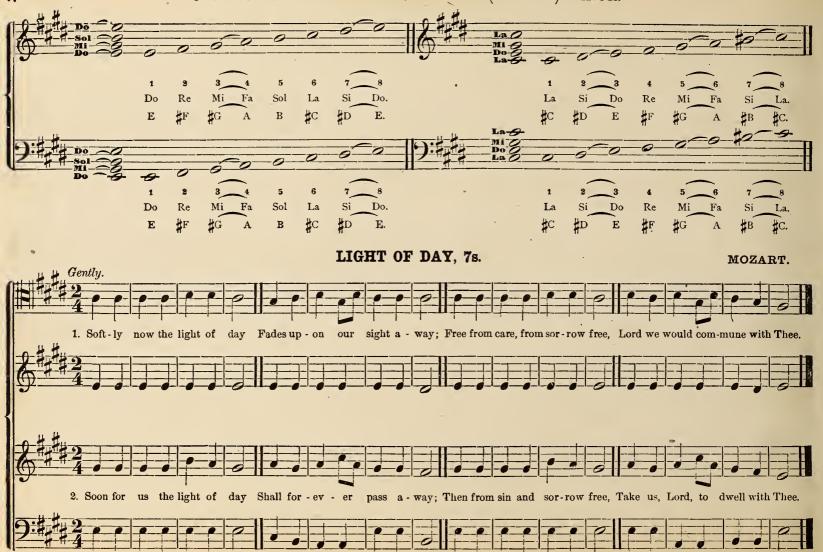










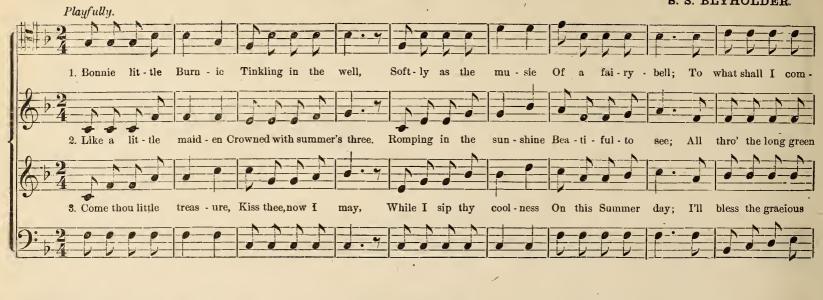














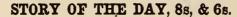




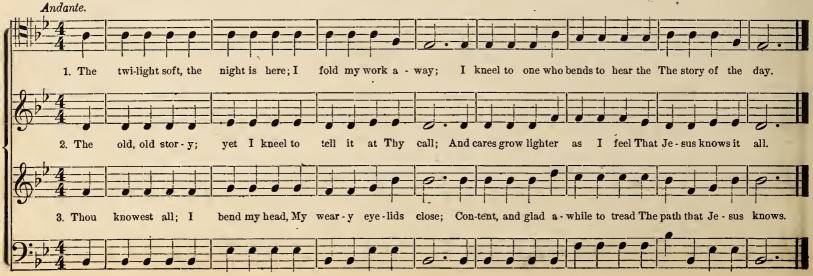


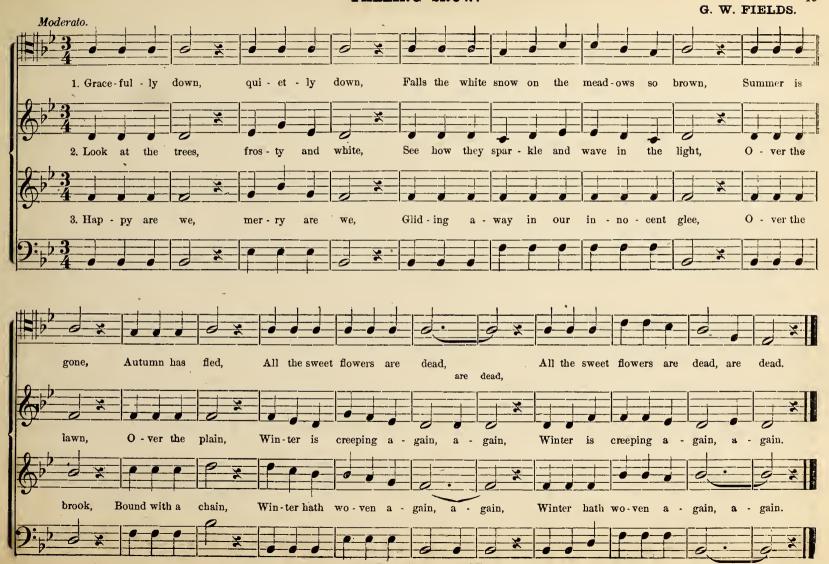


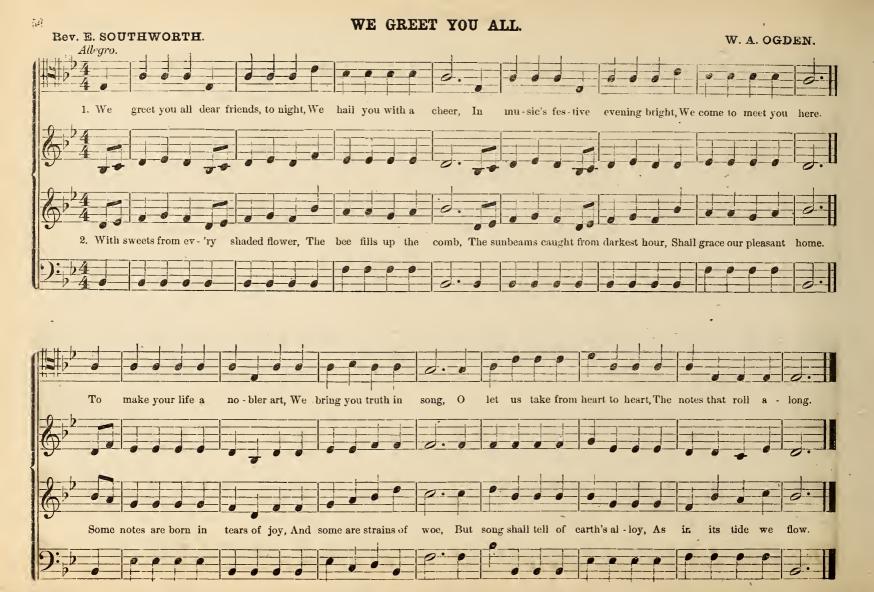
What is the signature? What key?



A. D. HOUGAS.







W. A. O.



## 1. In the dark and cloudy day, When earth's riches fade a - way, And the last hope will not stay Saviour comfort me. 2. When the secret i - dol's gone, That my poor heart leaned upon, Desolate, be - reft, a - lone, Saviour comfort me. 1. In the dark and cloudy day, When earth's riches fade a - way, And the last hope will not stay, Des-o late, be - reft a - lone. Saviour com - fort me. 2. When the se-cret i - dol's gone, That my poor heart leaned upon, Saviour com - fort me. :

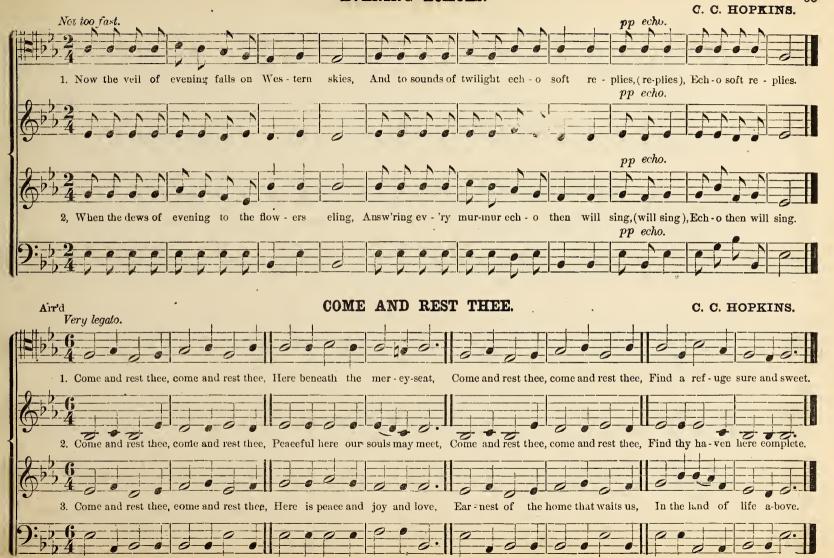
SAVIOUR COMFORT ME.

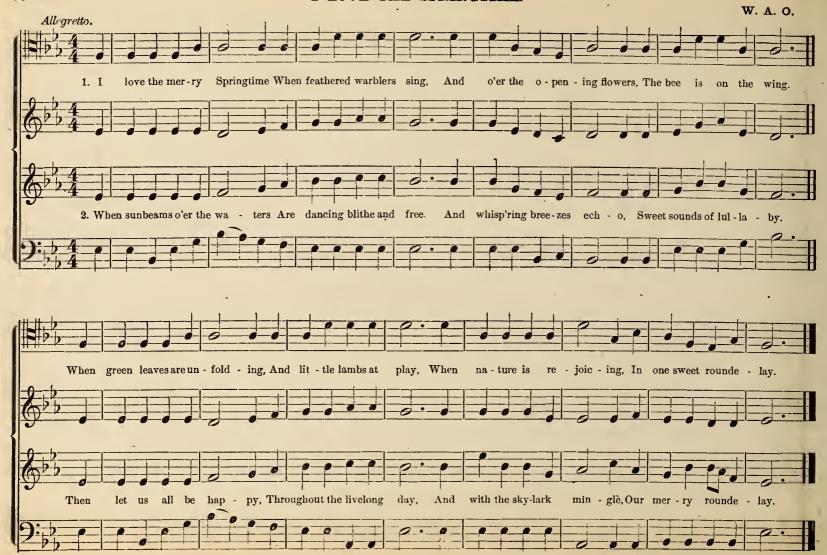


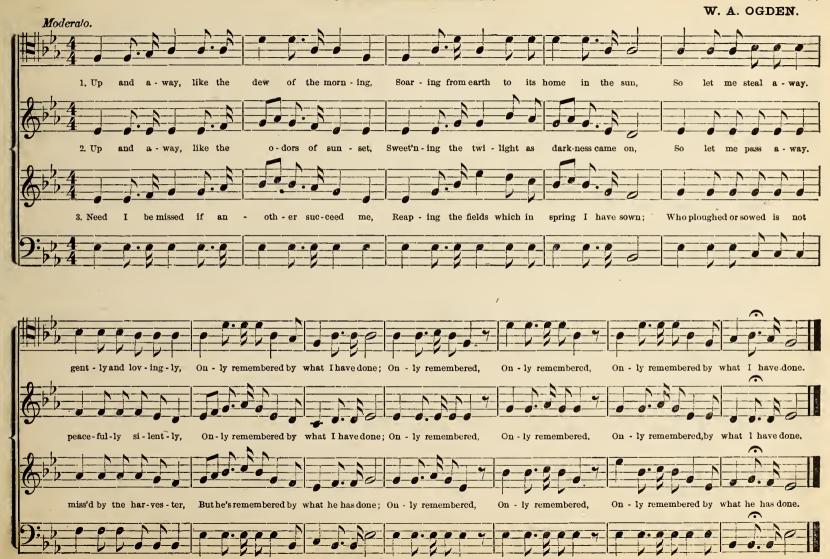










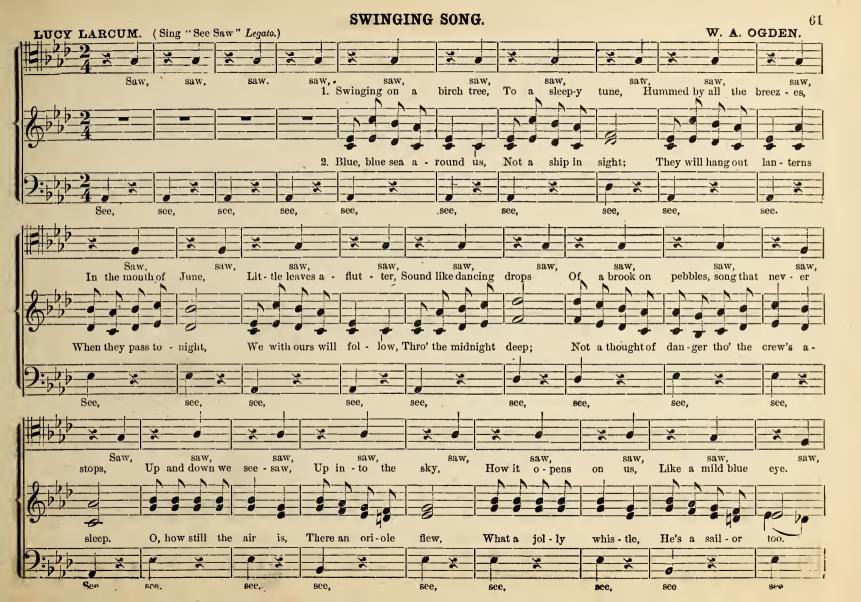




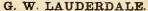
C. C. CLINE.













(By Modulation is meant the passing from one key into another in the same piece of music.)

The following are modulations into closely related keys, with the "bridge notes" (notes on the same degree, called by different note names, on account of the relationship they bear to the respective keys), all marked by a bracket.

Practice these examples thoroughly, and then apply the principles to any piece of modulated music, and you will find the accidentals to be ef little more difficulty in execution than notes having no accidentals.

## No. 1.



When two names are printed, one above the other, the upper shows the name of the note in the preceding key, and the lower shows the name of the note in the Key that follows.

Sometimes a single note is used for the bridge between Keys, and sometimes the Key must be judged by the chord. Teacher will give examples. See also 5th and 6th measures.

## No. 2.



Here the modulation is to be known more by feeling than anything else, until the chords are studied. C, E, G, in the second phrase forms the chord of C, and the cancels farther on proves the feeling to be a modulation from G to C.

## MODULATED FROM C TO F AND BACK TO C.





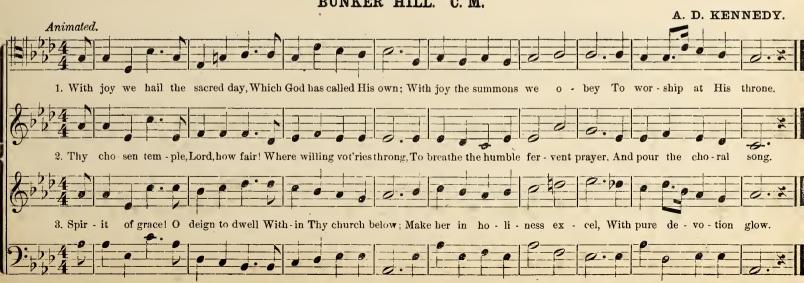
A tune must begin and end in the same Key, or a Major may end in its relative Minor, or a Minor in the relative Major.



\*Imitation of Insects.











Crystal fountain.

Never more may

While we wait and

fairy haunted.

she a-wak-en.

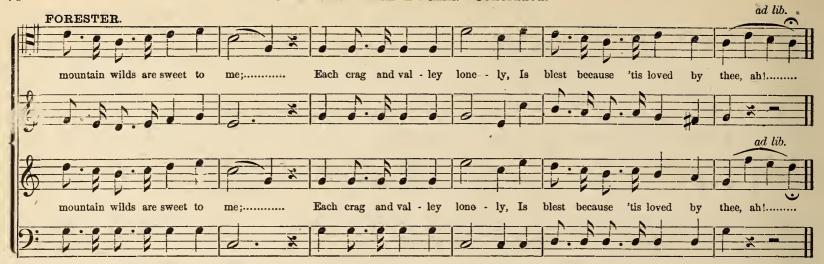
weep in sorrow,





## CHEERILY THE BUGLE.

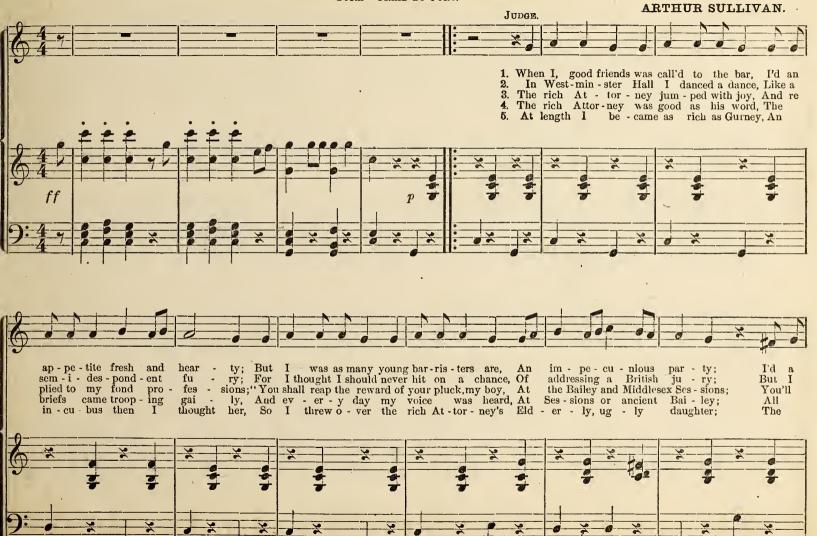
SOLO WITH VOCAL ACCOMPANIMENT AND CHORUS. From "FLORA'S FESTIVAL." Allegro. FLORA. thy bu - gle sounds. thy foot - steps roam. When home re - tnrn - ing When snow hangs on the 1. Cheer - i - ly 2. Fear - less-ly o'er diz the lake: Mer - ri - ly my bo - som Driv - ing from its rock-y steep; VOCAL ACCOMPANIMENT. la la la la la la la la FORESTER. bounds, As each clear swell bids ech - o wake. Joy-ous-ly I wind the Mer-ri-ly the wild stag note, To tell thee that thy Un - til he feels the hun - ter's home, The ech - o of the hol-low deep. bounds, hun - ter's spear; FORESTER AND CHORUS. Mer - ri - ly Cheer - i - ly I speed the glen my boat, To - wards the With eho - rus the place by the thee made dear. Flo - ra, for thee, thee on ly, These re - sounds. and hun - ter's cheer. Flo - ra, for thee, thee la la la These la



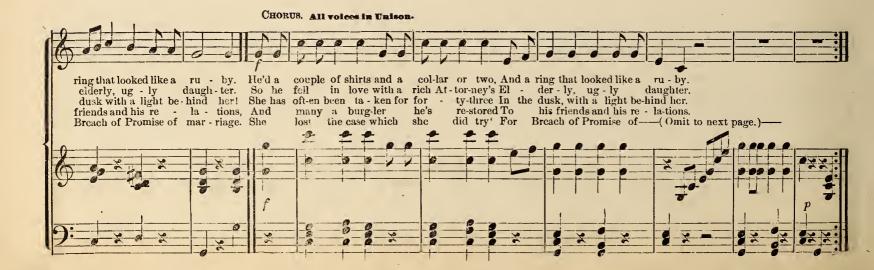


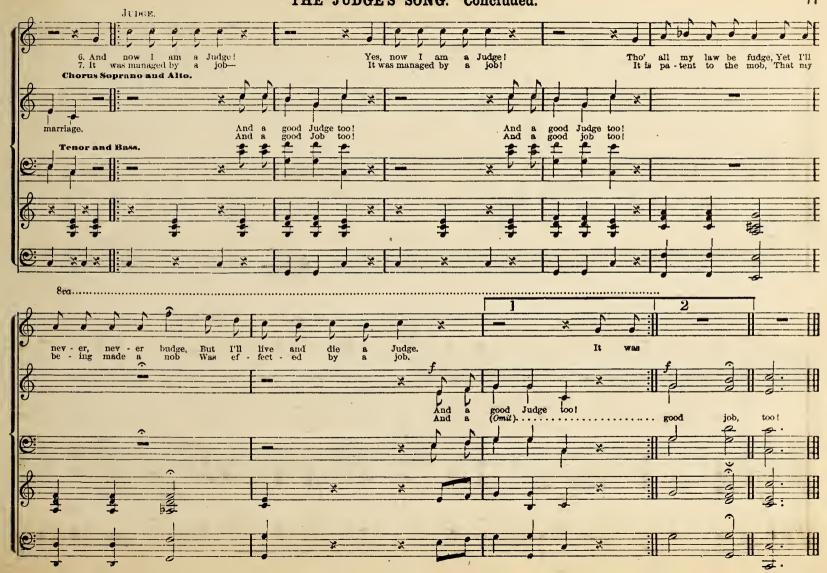
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From "TRIAL BY JURY."



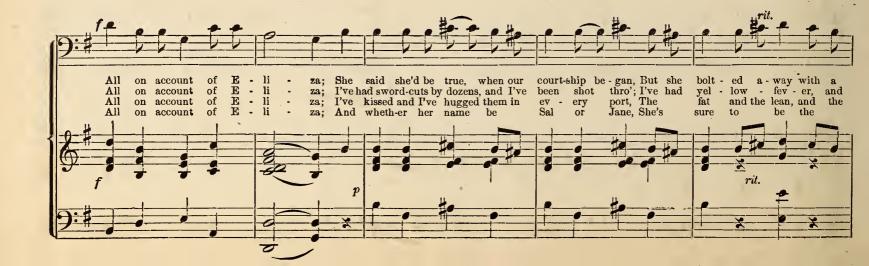






### ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA.

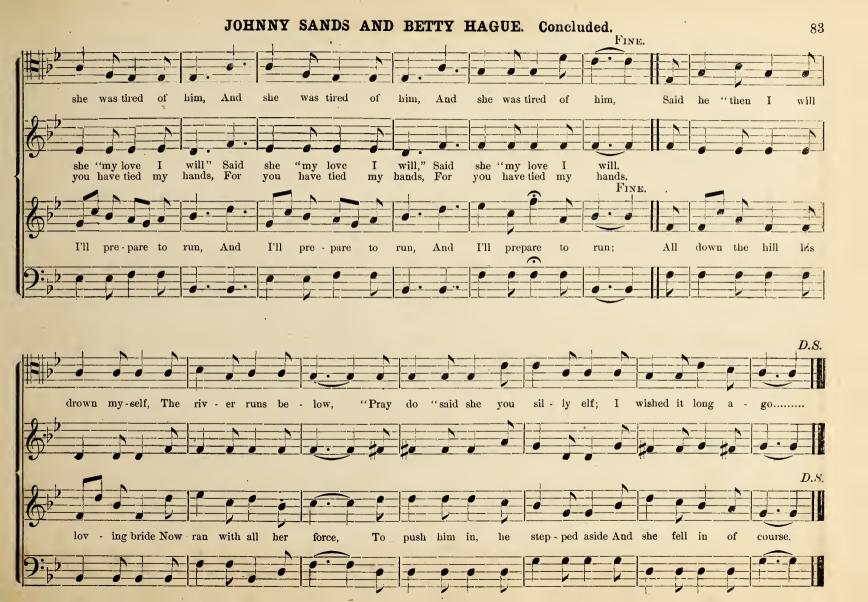






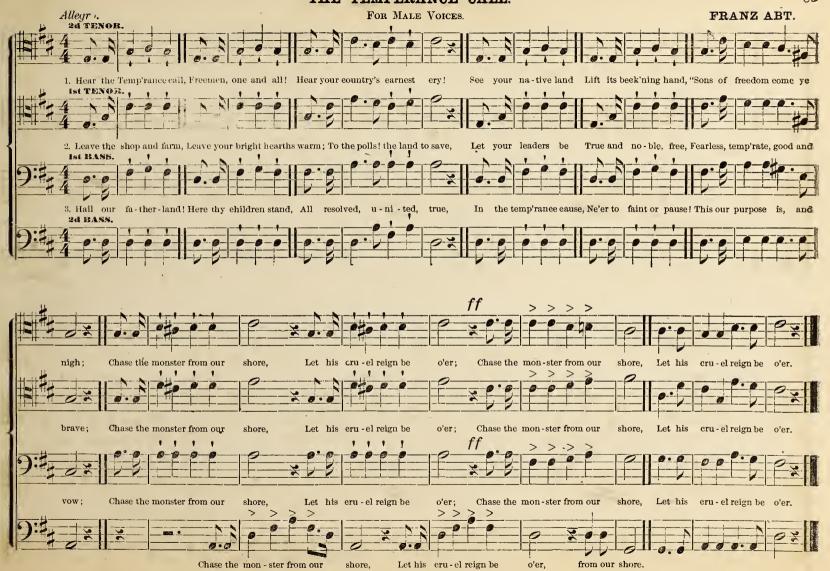


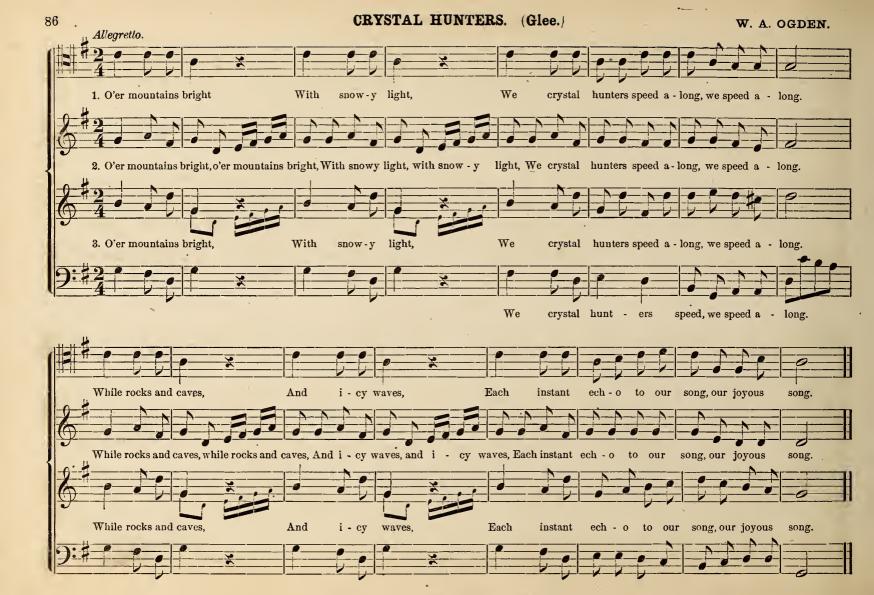


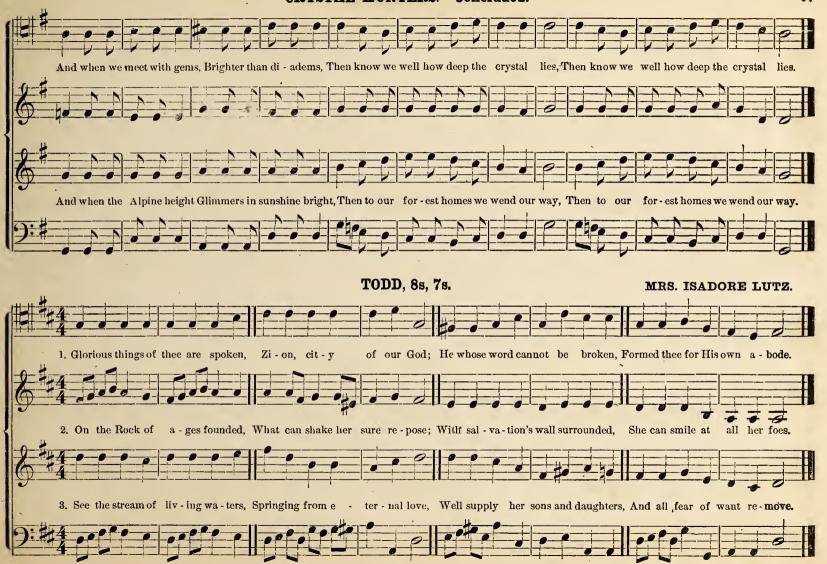


### A LITTLE FARM WELL TILLED.





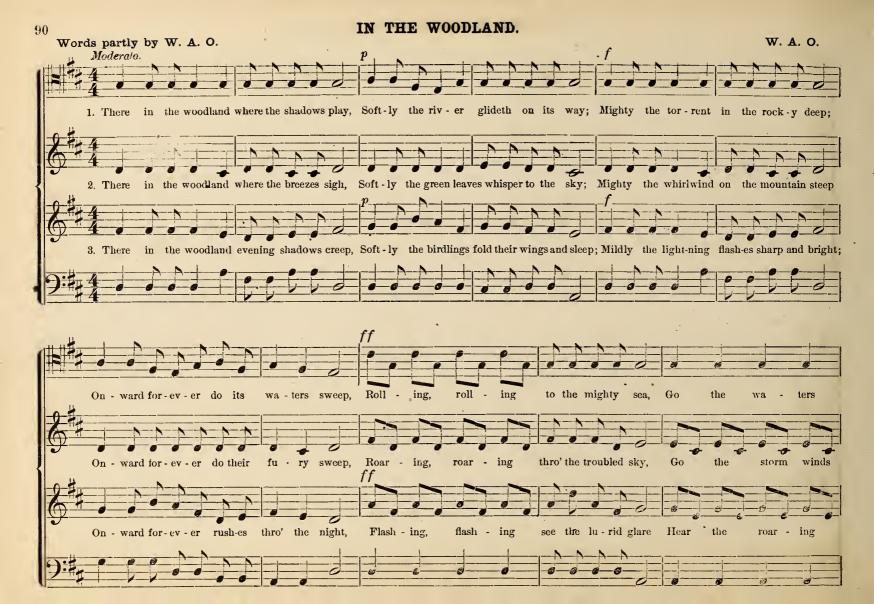




# GONDOLIER'S EVENING SONG.





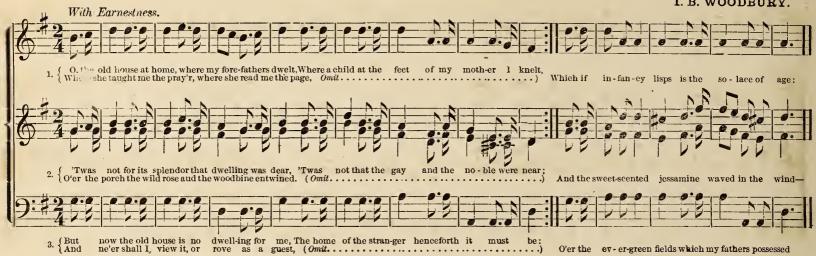


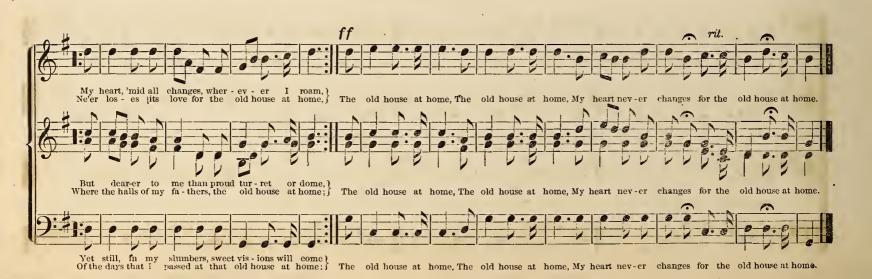


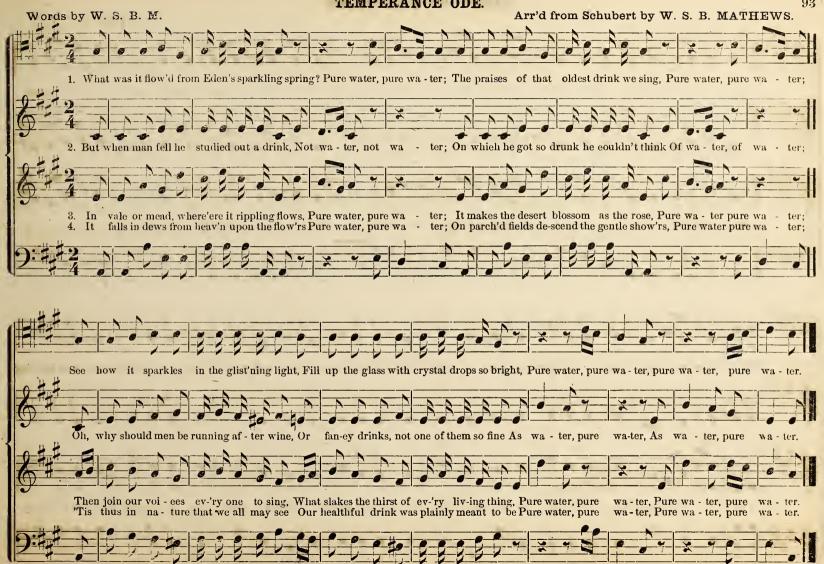
# OLD HOUSE AT HOME.

FOUR PART SONG.

I. B. WOODBURY.







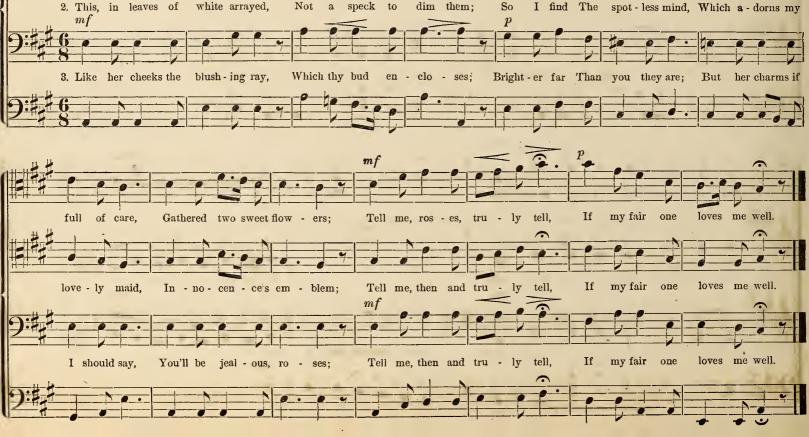


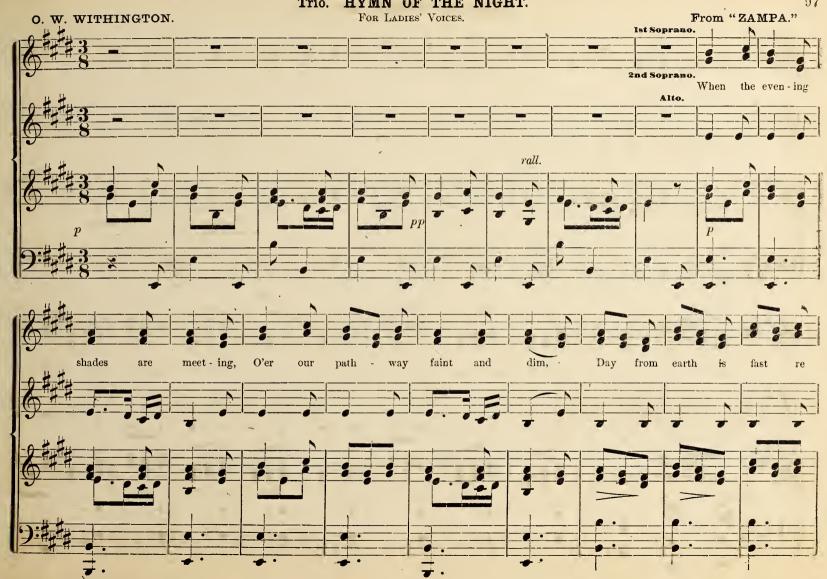


mf Andante.

bank two

1, On









100 I DREAM OF FATHER-LAND. This beautiful song was a great favorite with Jenny Lind, by whom it was often sung in this country, Arr'd by W. A. O. Moderato. SOPRANO OR TENOR SOLO OBLIGATO. dream, I dream of my Fa - ther - land As fan - cy my slumber be - guiles;....... dream, of eyes where af -fec - tion beams, While thine shall with pleasure be bright;...... And La Tra la, Tra la, Tra la la la la la la enthralls, Where the home of my child - hood smiles,..... spell of beau - ty my heart Ah! yes, I dream cy's dreams While thine own is with pleas - ure bright,..... hearts that re - al-ize fan -And some where for - tune's la la. la la la la la

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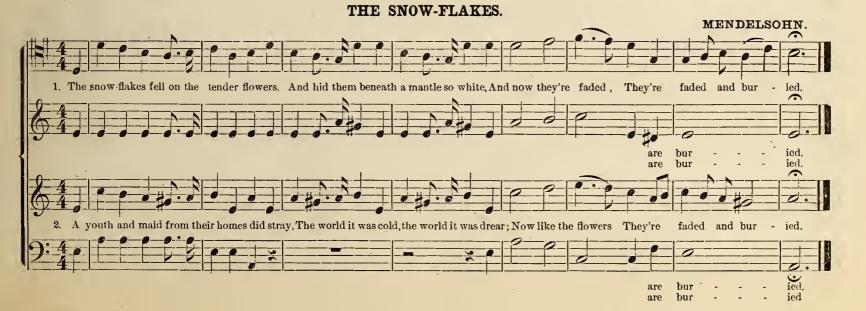
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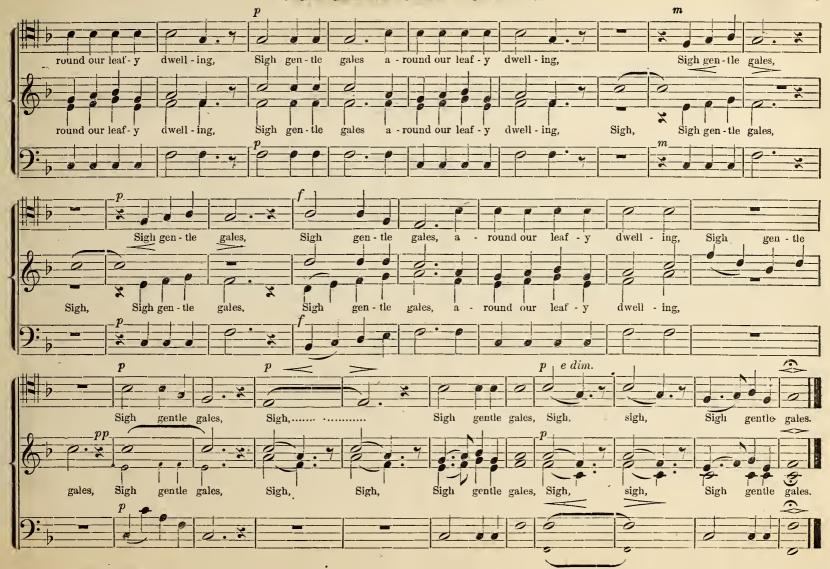




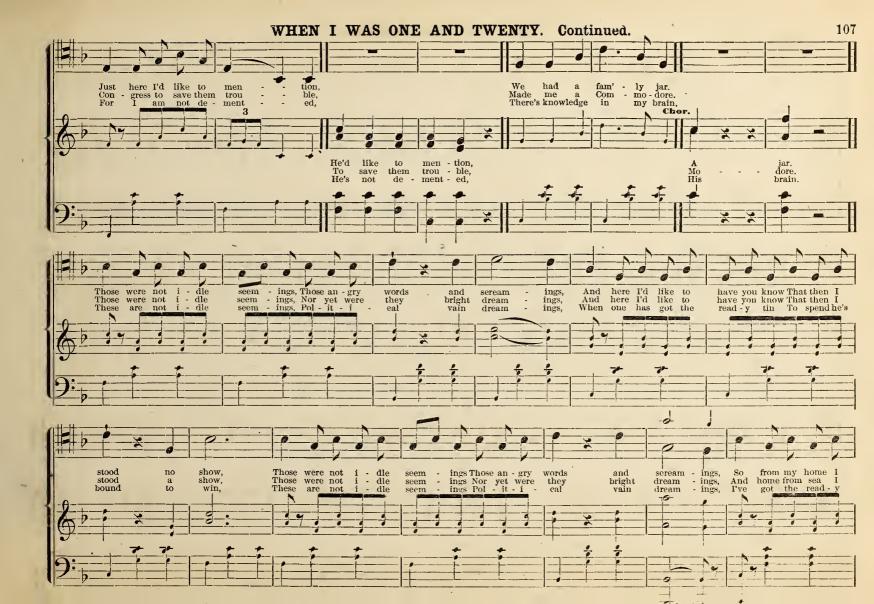






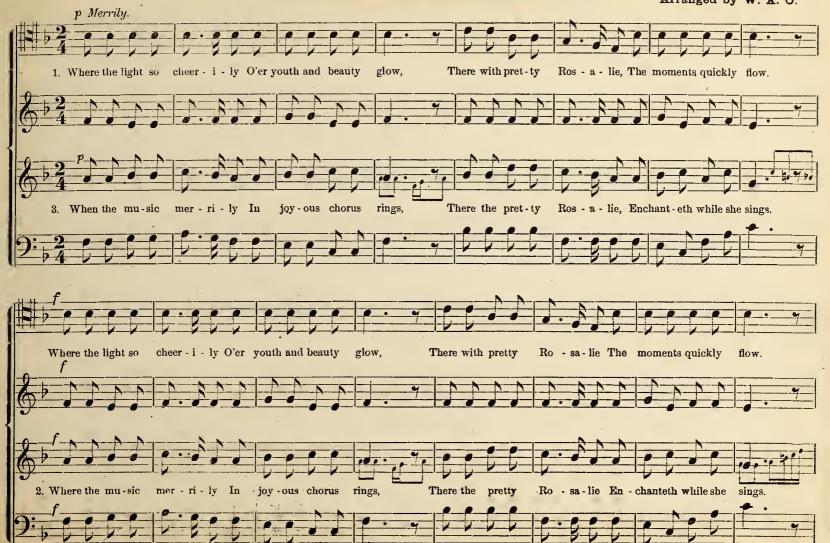






## WHEN I WAS ONE AND TWENTY. Concluded.



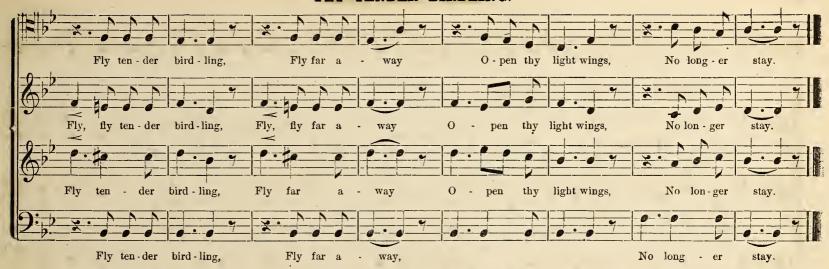


## WHEN PIT PAT GOES THE RAIN. Continued.

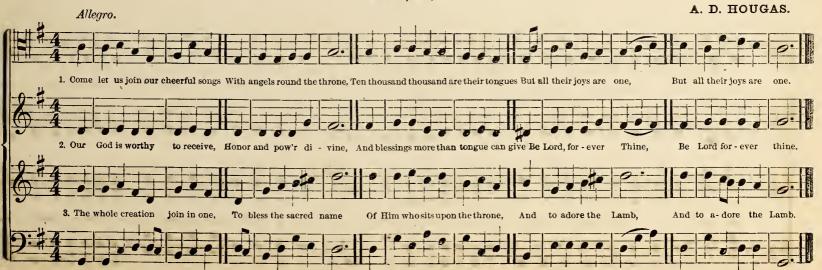




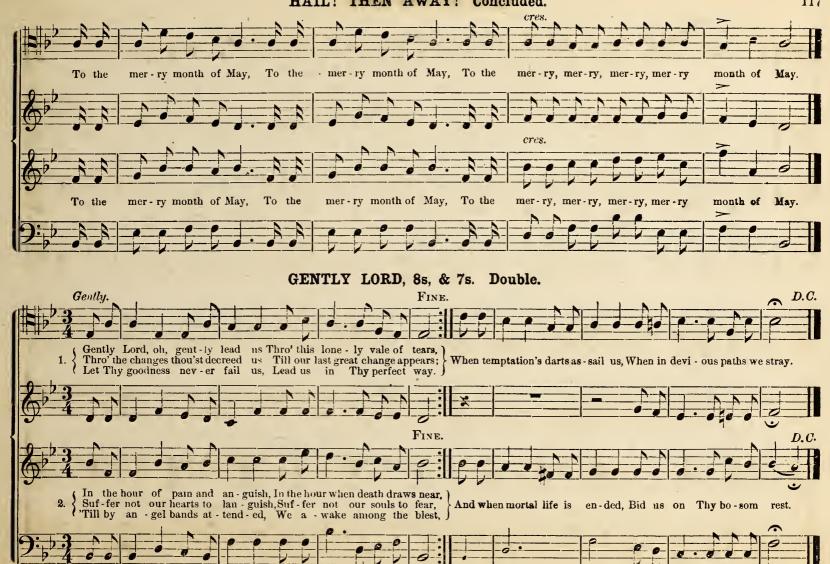


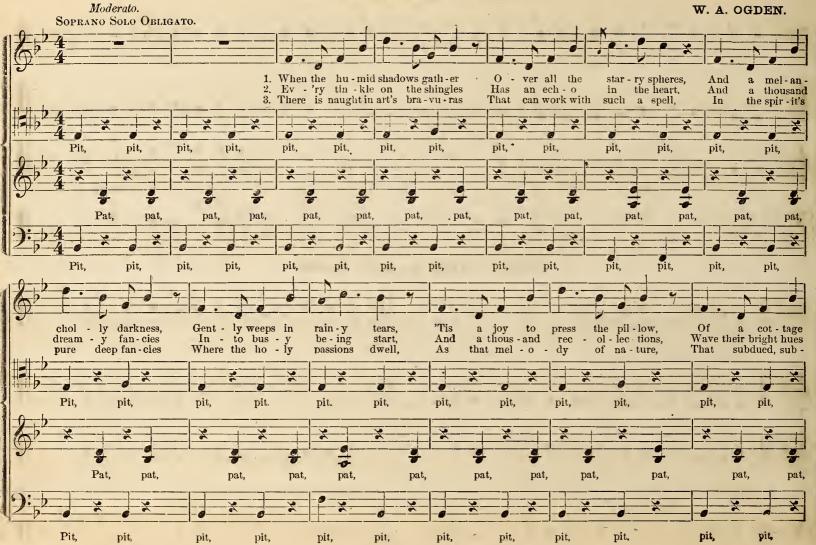


## GRAY, 8s, & 7s.





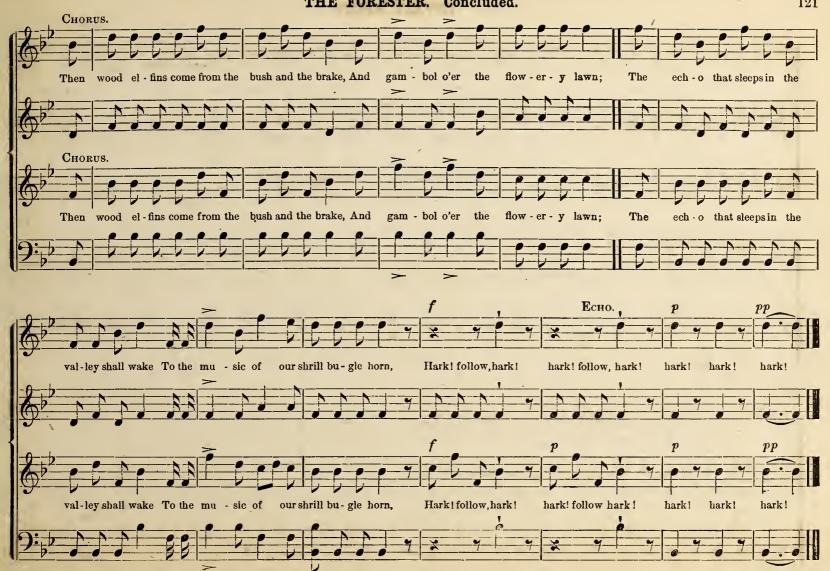




A good imitation of rain falling on the roof, can be made by tapping with the finger ends on the back of the book.







thou mys - te - rious night!

1. Night, love - ly night!

Per - fume so rare,

Soon, ah, too soon,

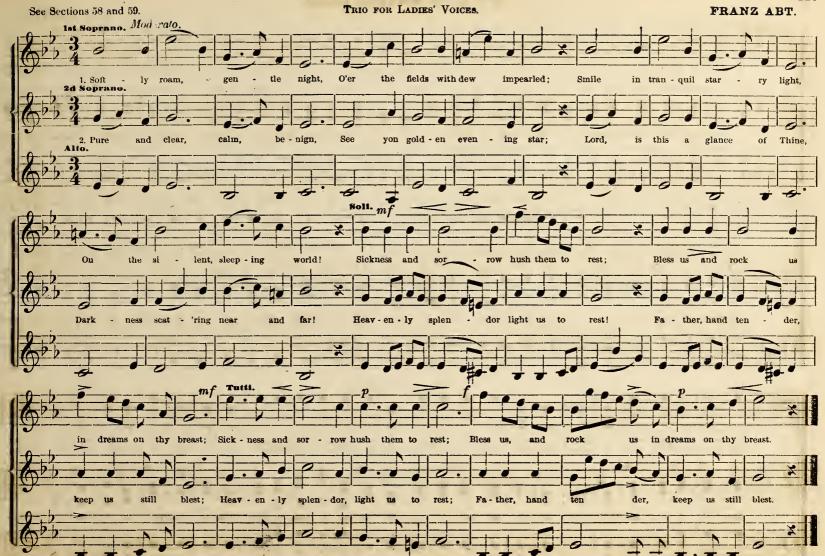
Her

glare of day can e - qual thee, Thou dark and si - lent ma - jes - ty, What mar - vels are beneath thee hid, O,

2. Bright - ly the moon o'er







NIGHT.



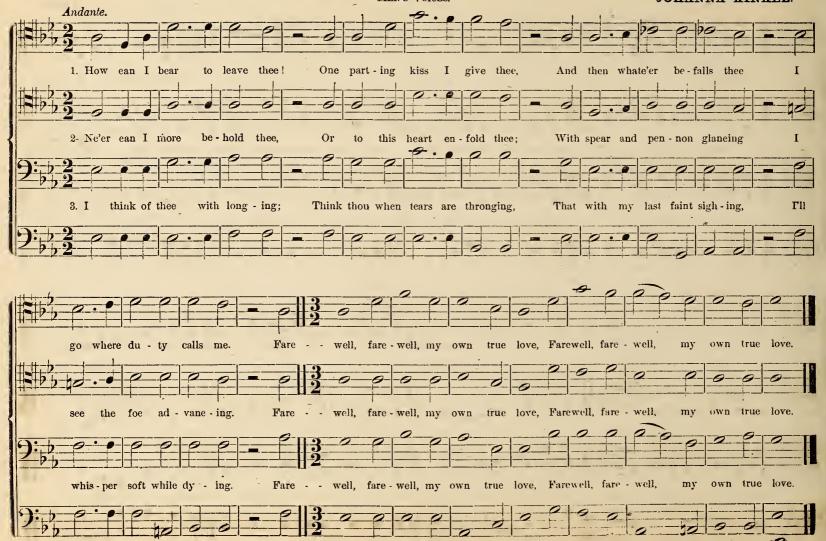




## SOLDIER'S FAREWELL.

Men's Voices.

JOHANNA KINKEL.









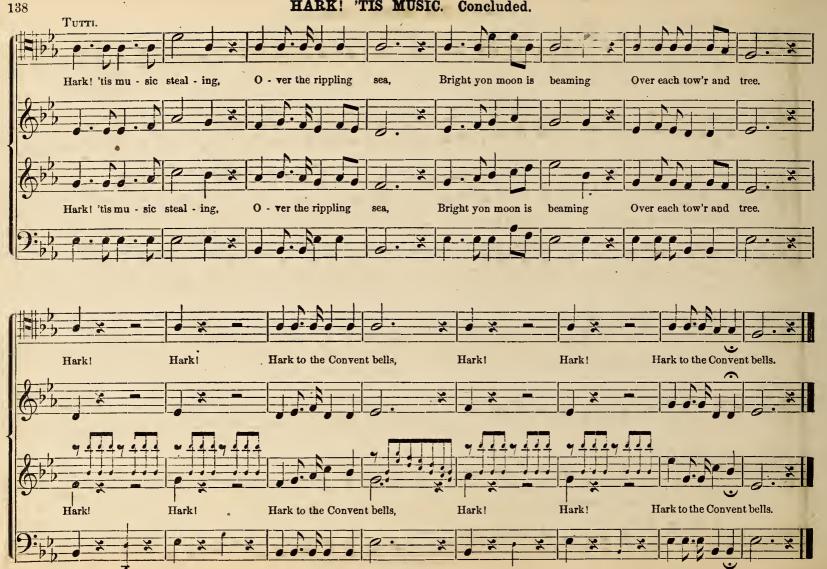


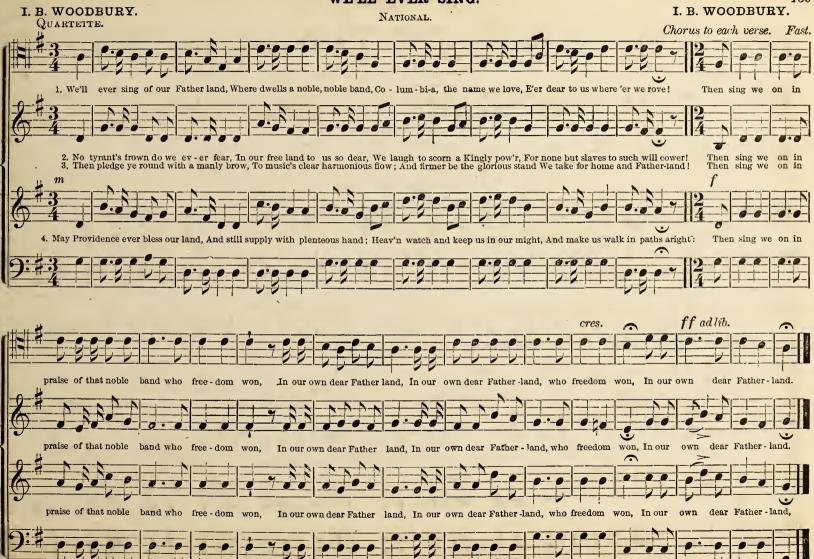


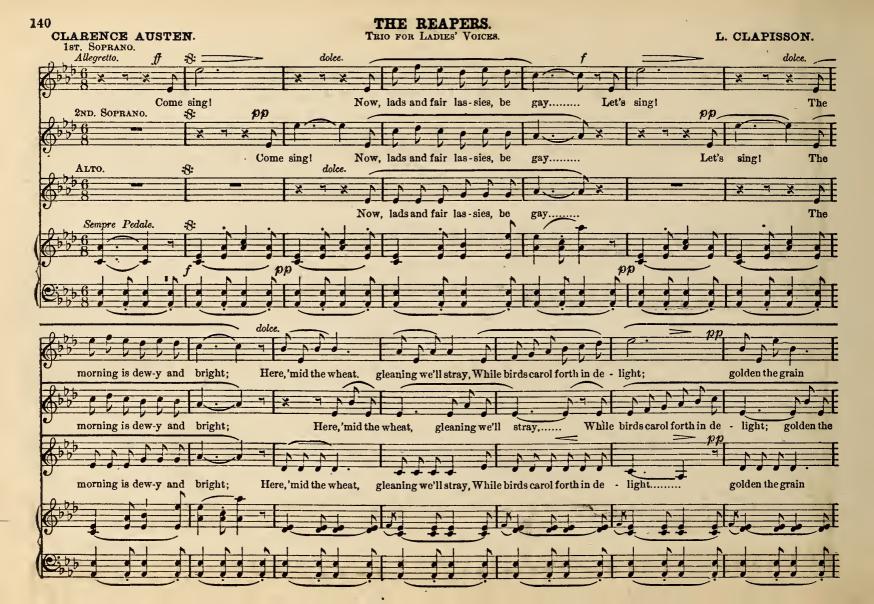


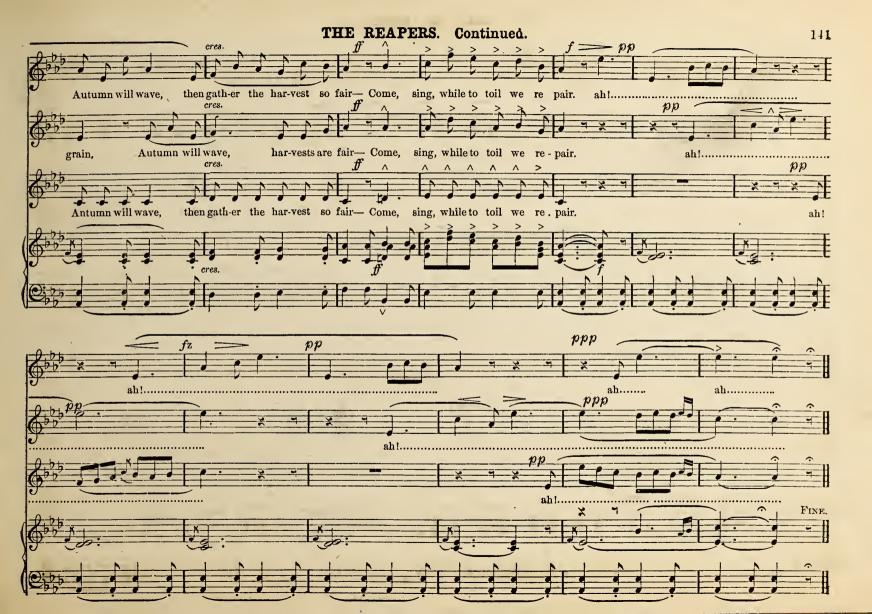






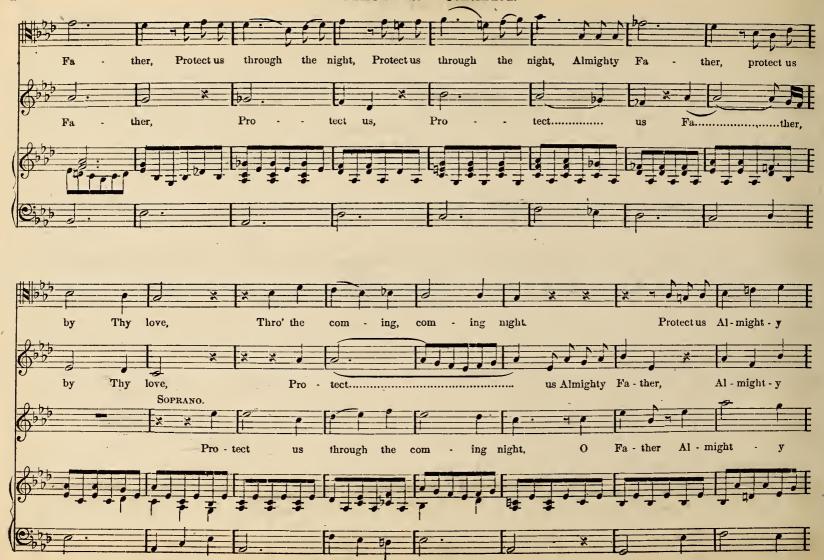


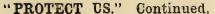


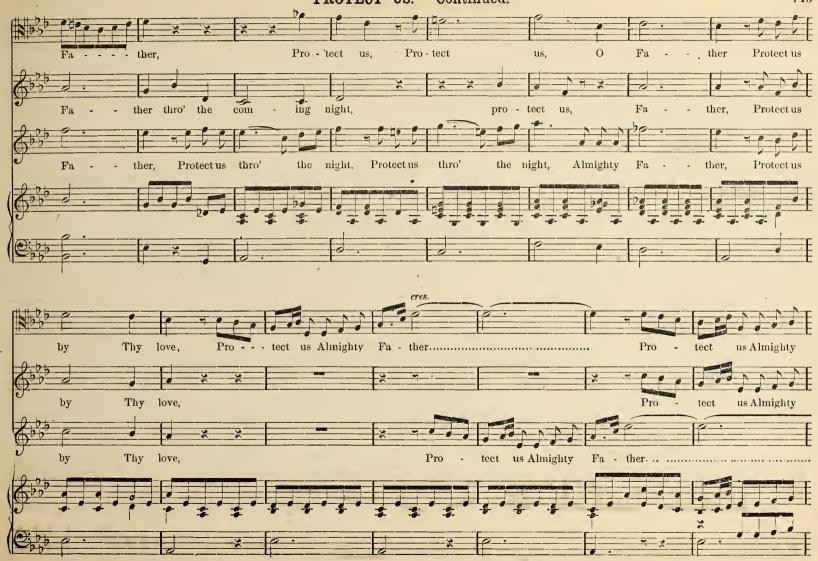




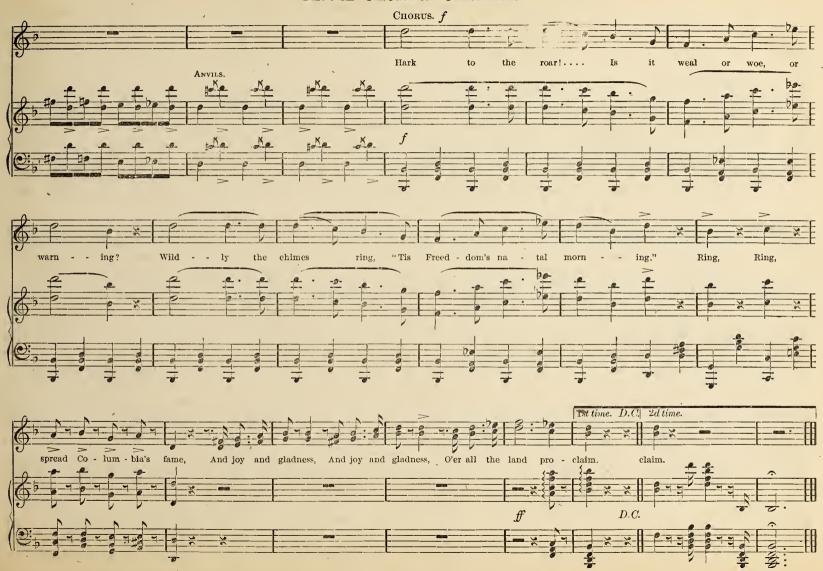




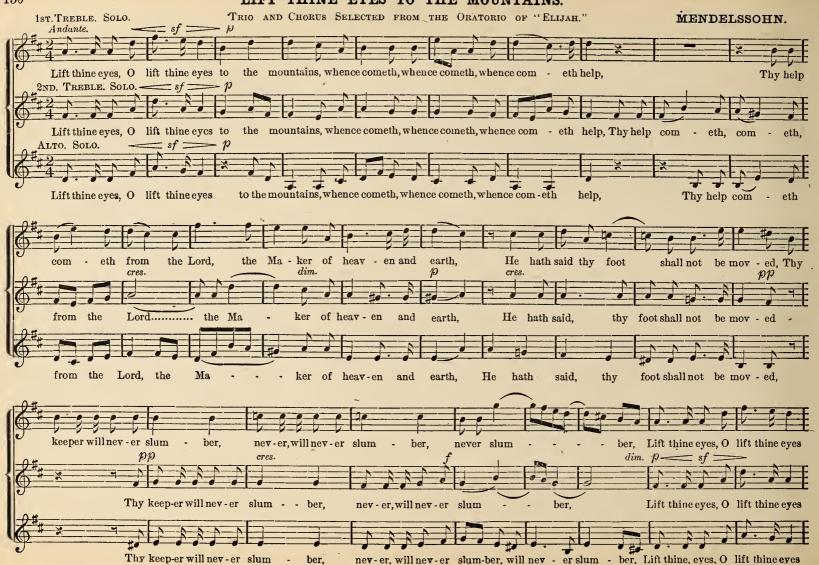


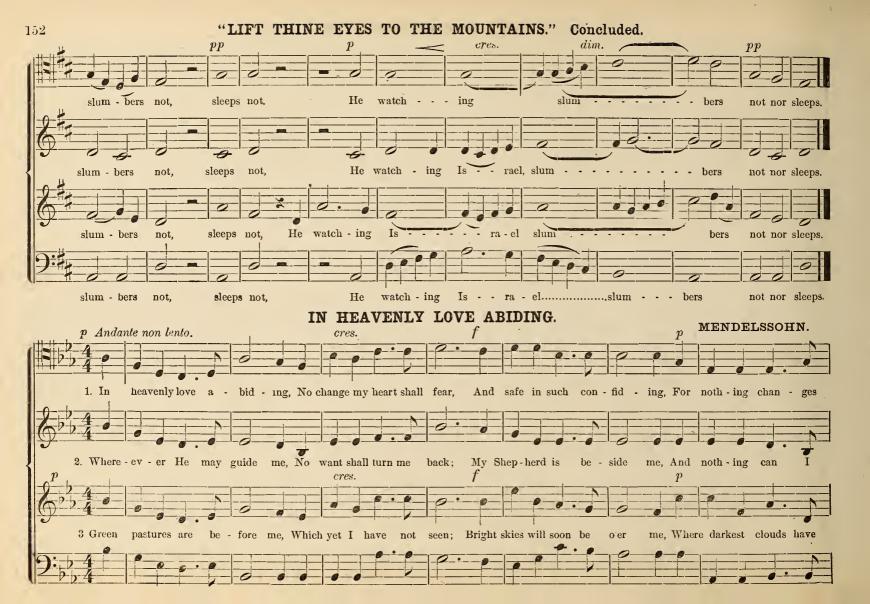




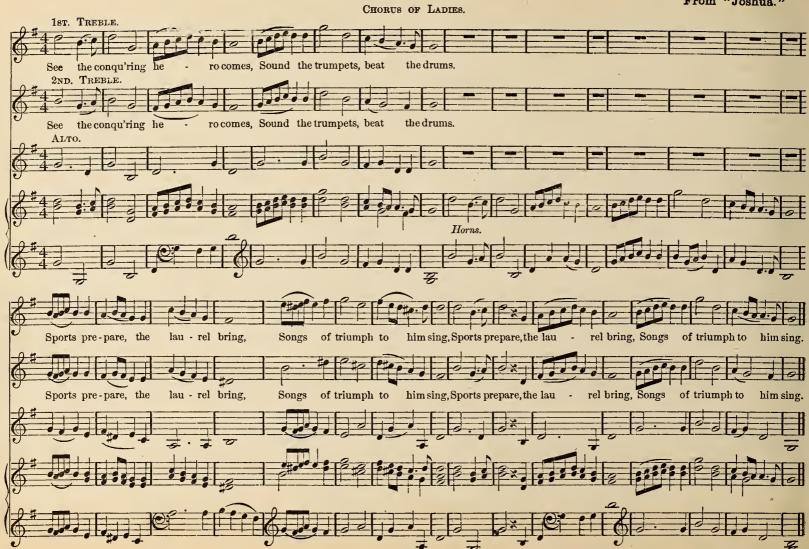


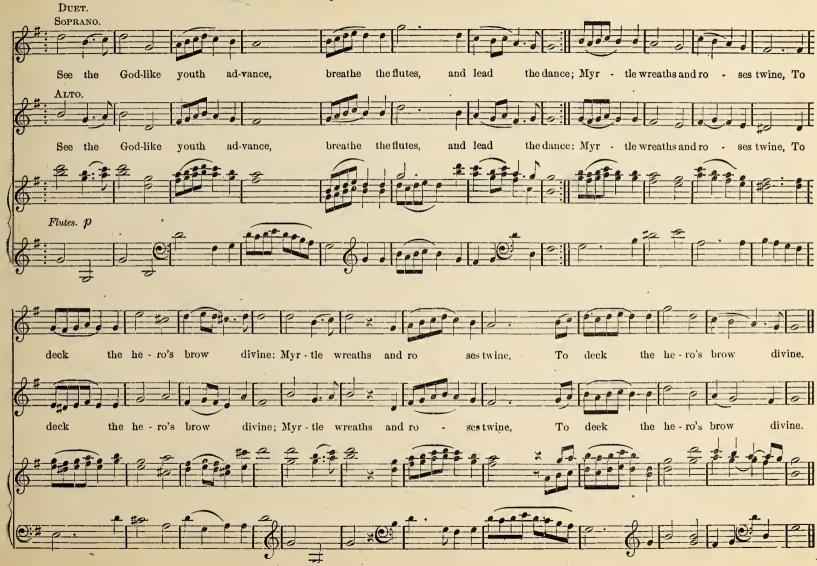
## "LIFT THINE EYES TO THE MOUNTAINS."

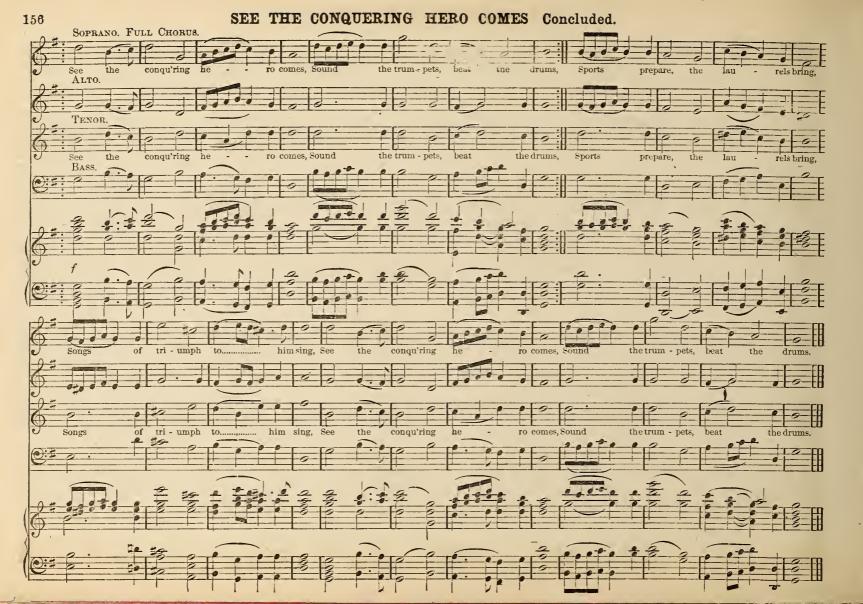


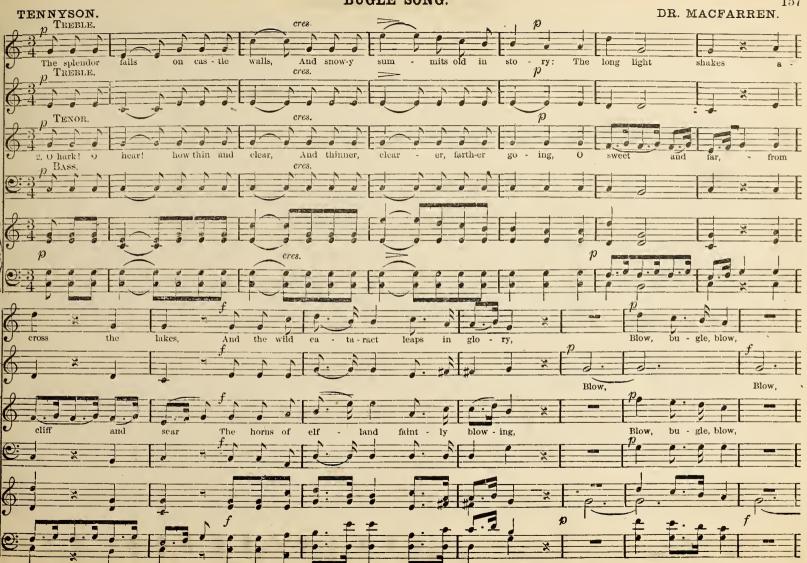






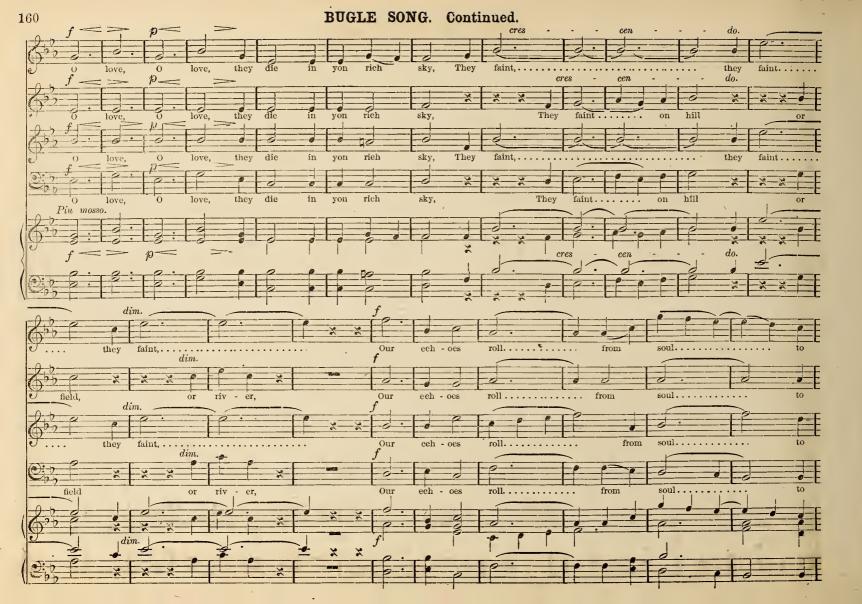








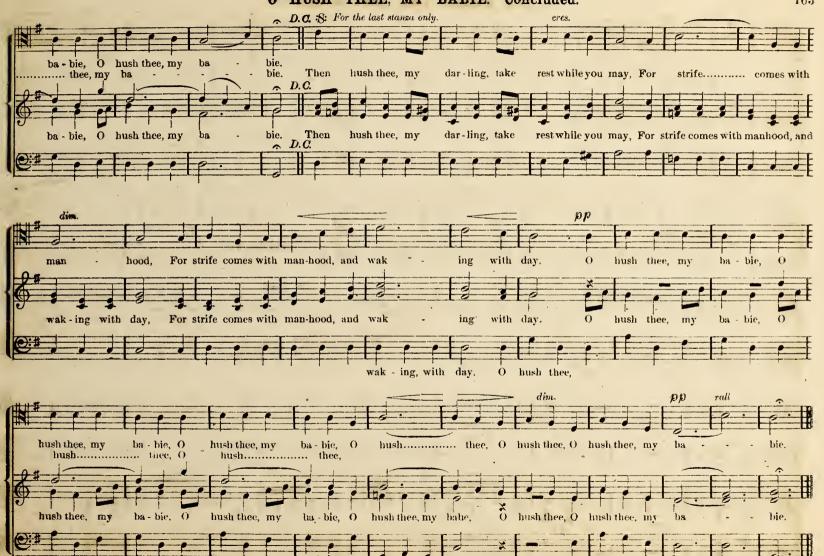


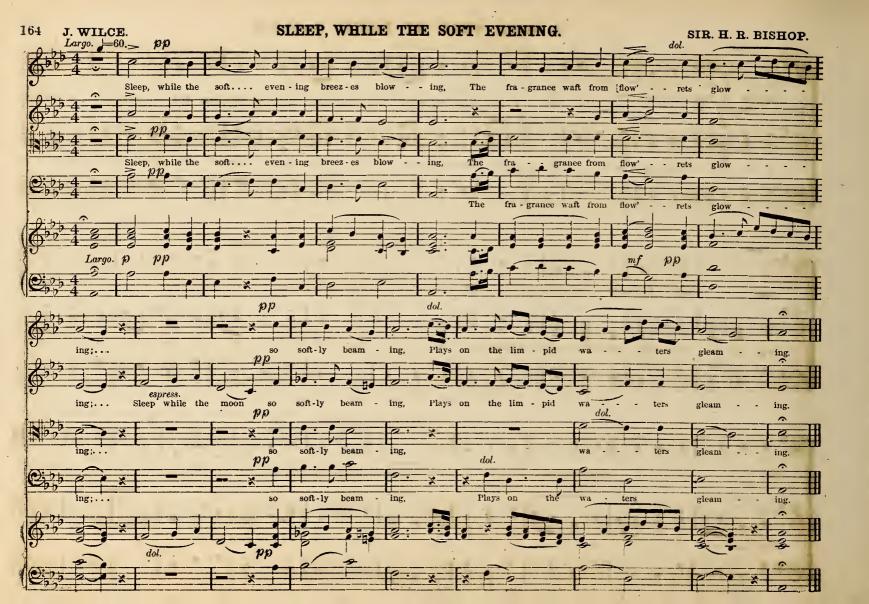


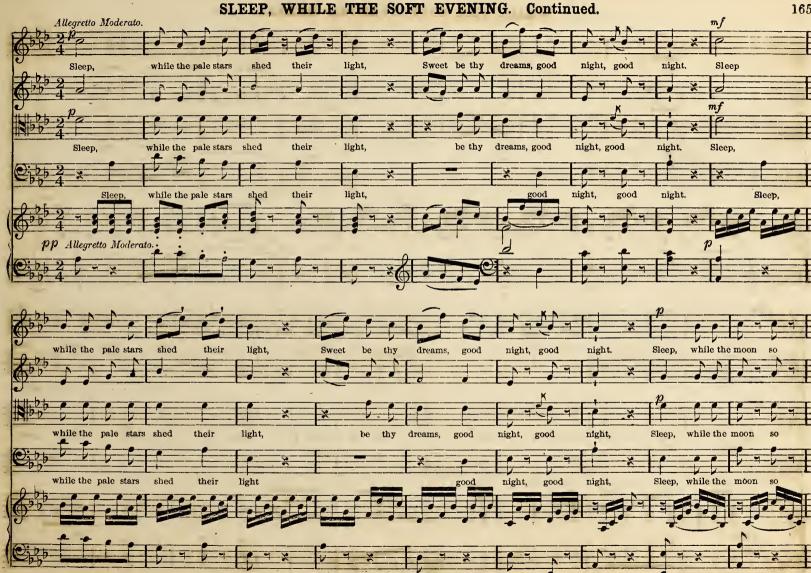


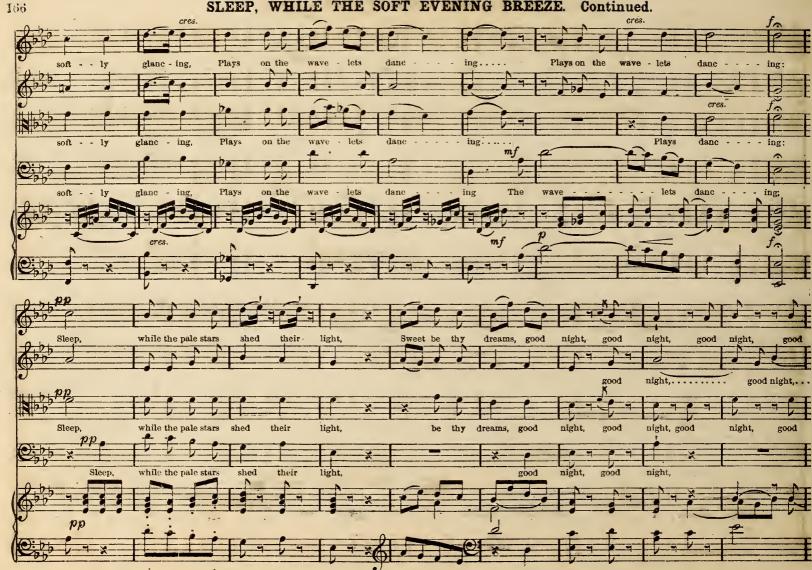


## O HUSH THEE, MY BABIE. Concluded.







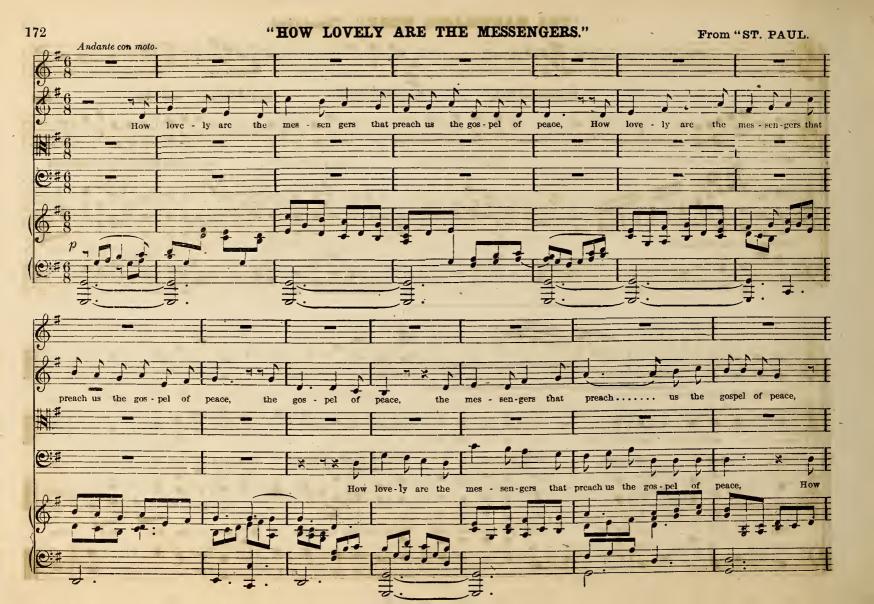


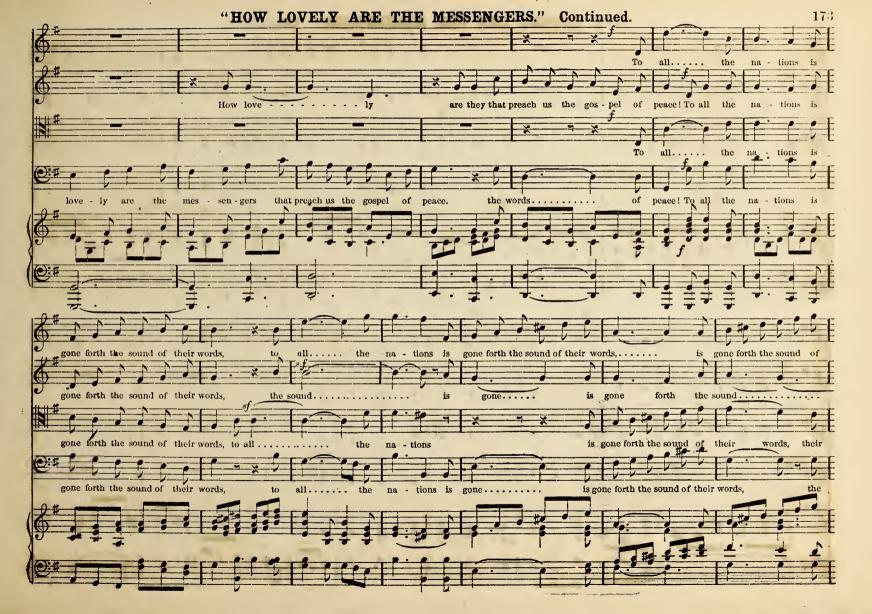


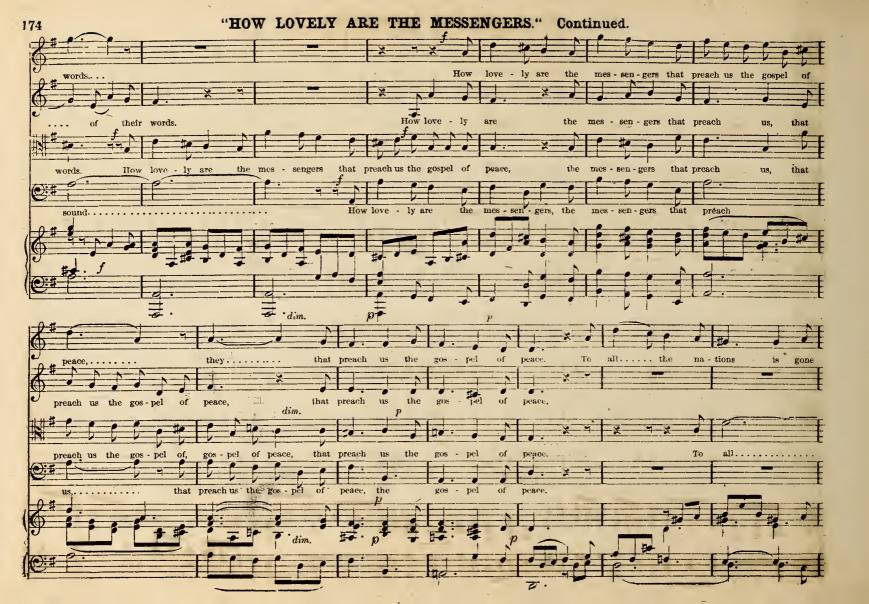


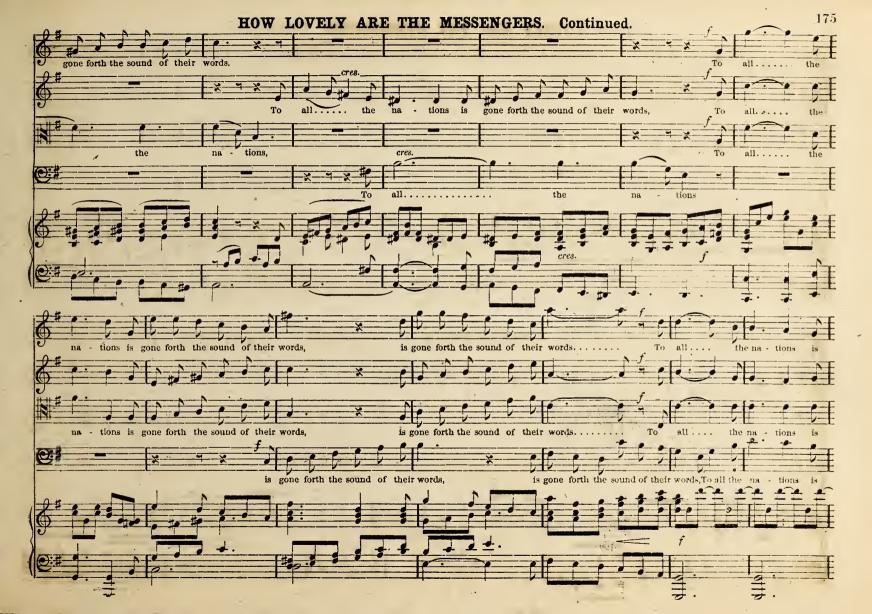




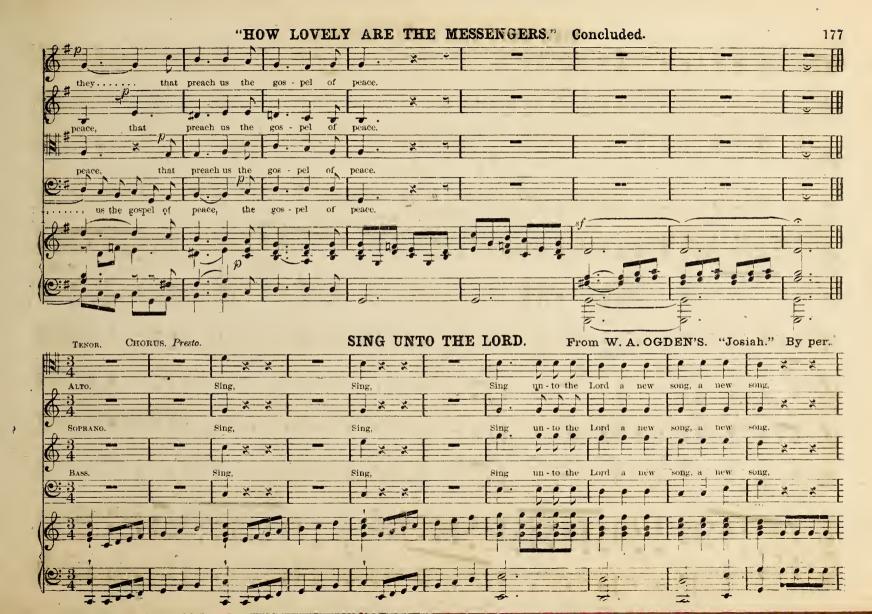


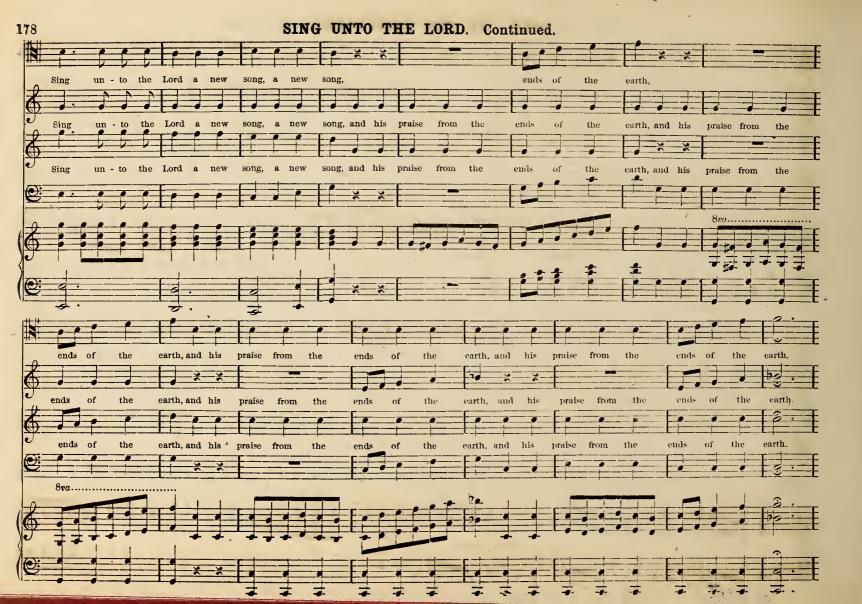




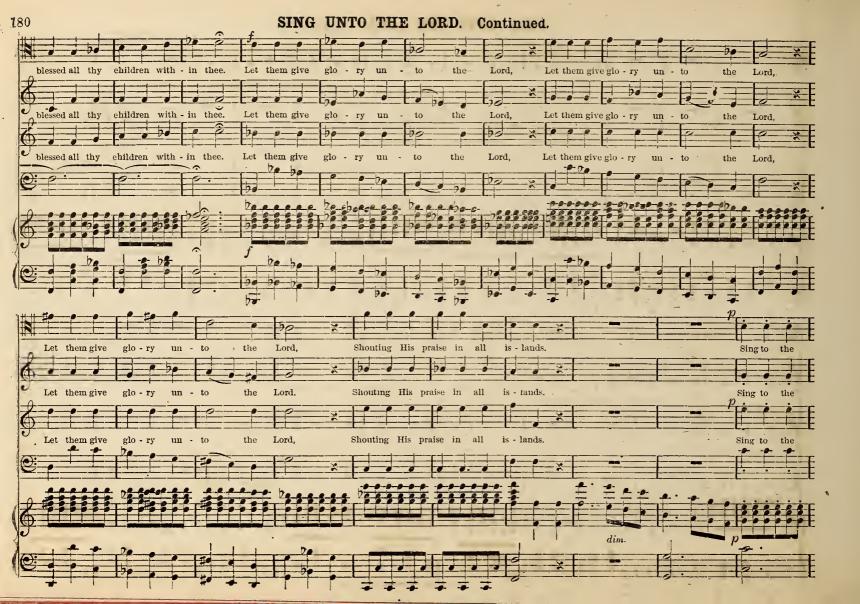












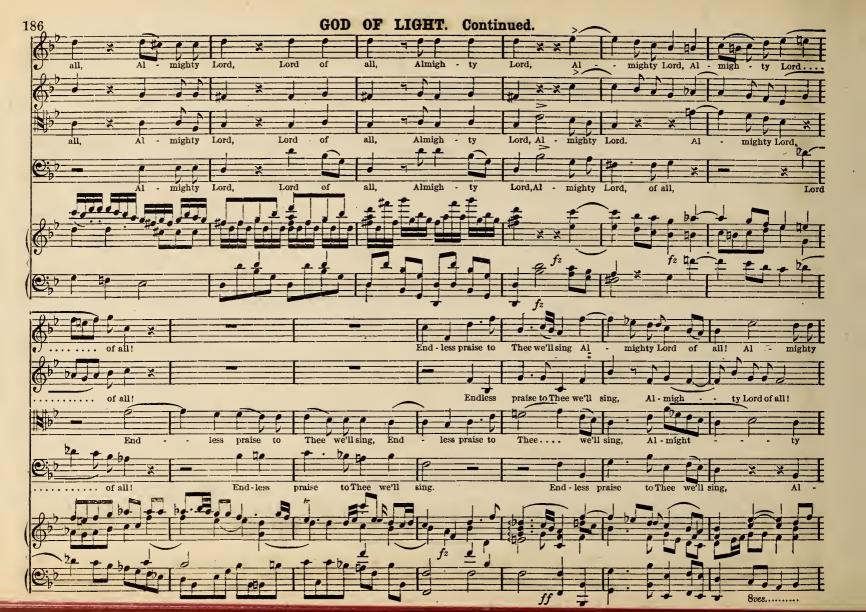
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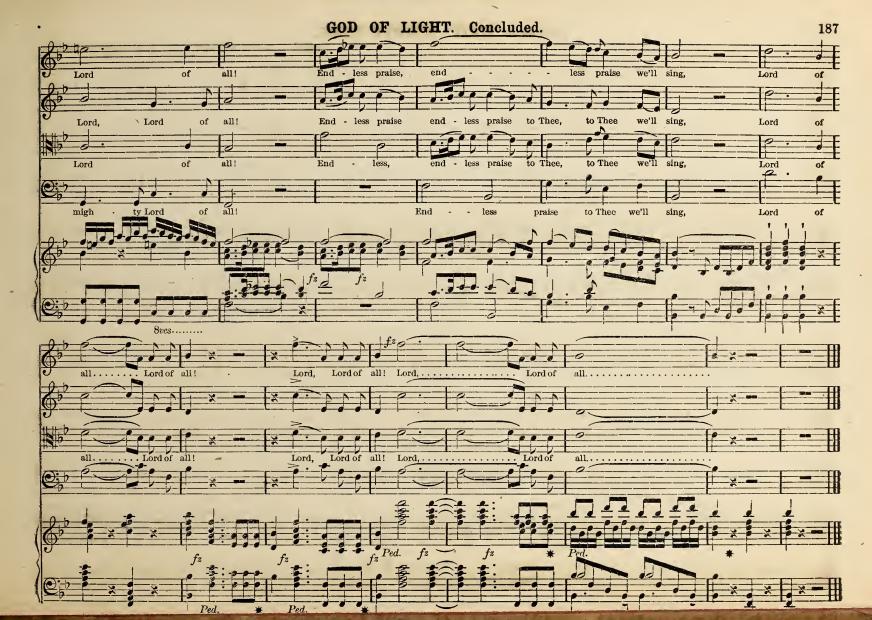


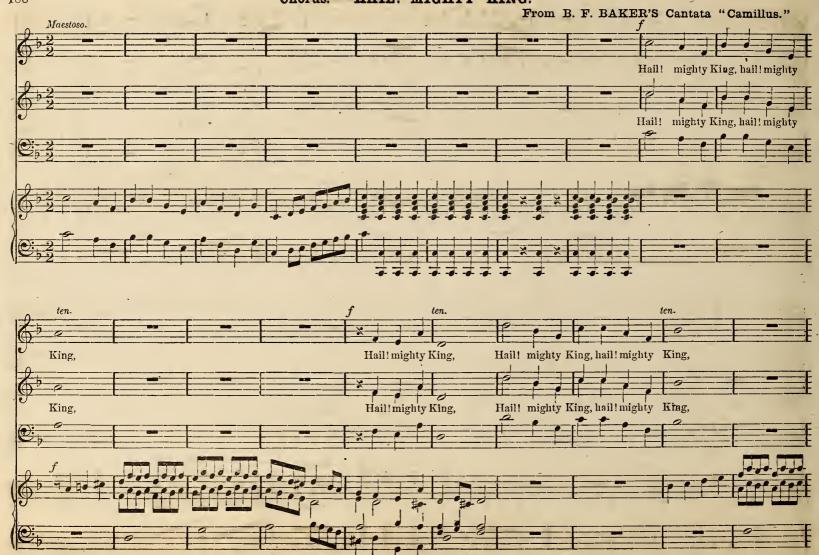




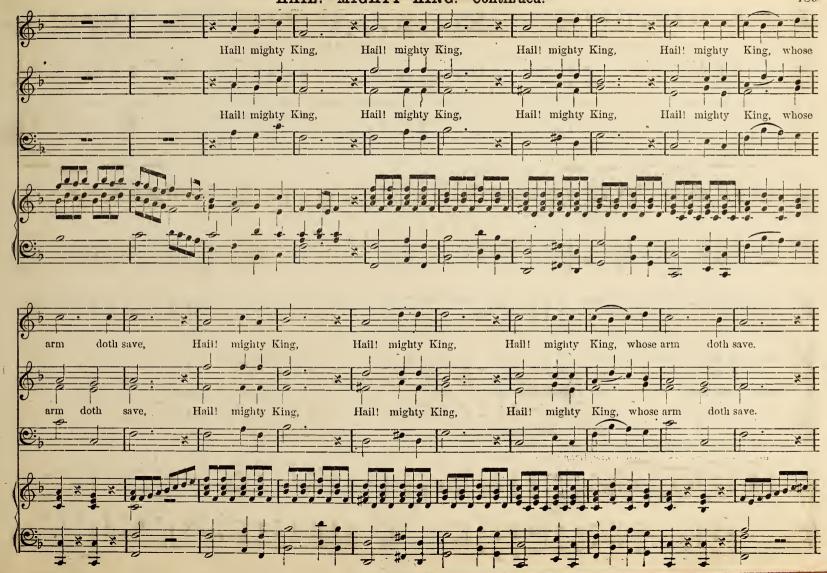




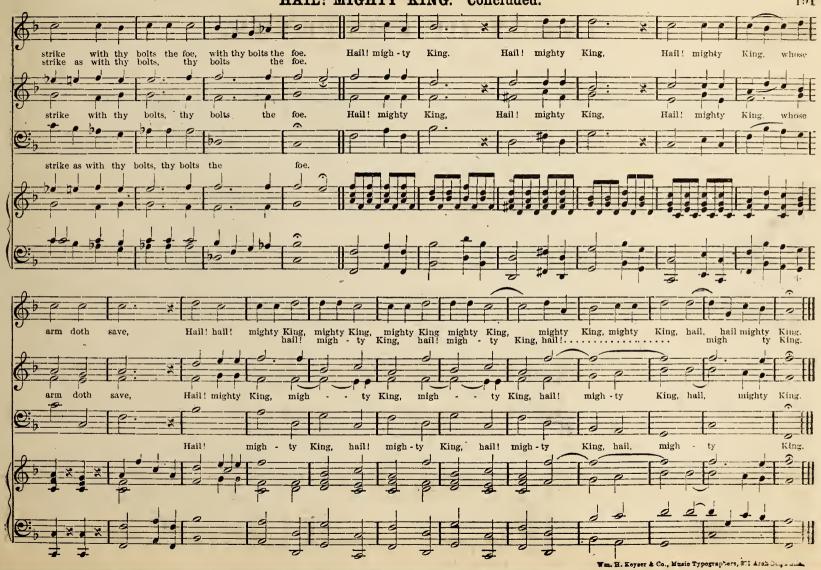












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